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Statements by PRC Delegations and Representatives to the United Nations

September - December, 1974*

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PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

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UN General Committee Discusses General Assembly Agenda; Soviet Proposal Rejected

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 19, 1974)

the general committee of the 29th session of the u.n. general assembly met today to discuss the agenda of the session. soviet representative jacob malik's attempt to exclude from the agenda the item on reviewing the u.n. charter was foiled.

nominally defending the principles of the u.n. charter but actually safeguarding the soviet hegemonic position, malik opposed a discussion on the revision of the charter. he described the charter "as one of the most important documents for the maintenance of peace and security", alleging that "it was inadmissible to undermine the basic principle of the charter, namely the principle of the veto, which was a realistic principle having regard to the realities of the modern world." he even clamoured that a review of the charter "might doom the united nations to collapse" and "give rise to a series of confrontation which will even lead to a world war". he insisted on the exclusion of the item.

malik's arrogant and fallacious position was opposed and repudiated by the representatives of many countries. chinese representative huang hua pointed out in a statement that the charter of the united nations was drawn up near the end of world war two. since then there have been tremendous changes in the world situation as well as in the united nations itself. in particular, the third world has emerged and is growing ever stronger. it is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. but as a result of the control and obstruction by the superpowers, the united nations has failed to reflect fully the just demands and position of the numerous third world countries. it is entirely reasonable and proper for many third world countries now to demand a change in the present state of affairs of the united nations and the necessary revision of the charter. the chinese government firmly supports their just demand and is ready to join other countries in a serious exploration on the question of the review of the charter.

necessary revisions of the charter should be made to conform to the historical development, he said. only thus will it be able to meet the requirements of the time and reflect the changed world situation.

he noted that the soviet representative has unreasonably objected to the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the current session. this fully shows that they want to impose their will on the great number of other member states and stubbornly oppose the principle of equality among

all states, big or small, so as to preserve their privileges and lord it over within and outside the united nations. this is, of course, absolutely impermissible.

he pointed out that the u.n. charter itself contains provisions that the charter can be revised. the absurd position of the soviet representative in opposing any discussion of the question of the review of the charter is in itself anti-constitutional.

the chinese delegation stands strongly for the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the general assembly and is firmly opposed to the soviet representative's attempt to obstruct the discussion of the review of the charter and delete the item from the agenda, huang hua declared.

representative of the philippines jose d. ingles said that he did not see why the assembly should be prevented from discussing the question. he emphasized that the review of specific suggestions regarding the u.n. charter should take place in the general assembly this year.

representative of argentina carlos ortiz de rozas emphasized that the charter was almost thirty years old. since it came into force, the membership of the organization has more than doubled. it is logical to have a debate on the question of review of the charter.

mexican representative alfonso garcia robles declared that his delegation could not vote for the soviet proposal because it felt that a review might have beneficial results.

malik's proposal on the deletion of the item was turned down by the committee by a vote of 3 in favour, 19 against and two abstentions.

other items recommended by the general committee today include: the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations, the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations, the question of palestine, the situation in the middle east, the question of cyprus, the programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order, the implementation of the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace, the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in south asia and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the middle east.

the item on "the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations" was proposed by algeria and 33 other countries. to delay and obstruct the settlement of this question, the united states and some other countries put forward an item entitled "urgent need to implement fully the consensus of the 28th session of the general assembly on

the korean question and to maintain peace and security on the korean peninsula". this item was adopted by the general committee, but the u.s. attempt to merge it with that tabled by algeria and other countries was foiled.

algerian representative abdellatif rahal pointed out that no member of the general committee should be surprised at the call for withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations. the consensus reached by the general assembly at the twentyeighth session was founded on the agreement reached between the representatives of north and south korea. consequently, it was incumbent on the assembly to give serious consideration to the question of termination of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of korea.

chinese representative huang hua said that it is the burning desire and unanimous demand of the entire korean people to reunify their fatherland at an early date. to attain a genuine settlement of the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is imperative to remove the u.s. aggression and interference in korea and withdraw the u.s. troops stationed under the united nations flag. this is the key to the realization of the korean people's desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, as well as a completely necessary and unavoidable step in the implementation of the decision adopted by the 28th session of the general assembly on the korean question. he declared that as one of the co-sponsors, the chinese delegation firmly maintains that the item proposed by algeria and other countries should be included in the agenda of the general assembly.

huang hua pointed out that the item and the draft resolution proposed by the united states and others are obviously designed to delay a settlement of the question and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of korea so as to perpetuate and consolidate the division of korea. they have totally contradicted the principles of the charter and the spirit of the relevant decision adopted by the 28th session of the general assembly, and so they are not acceptable.

representatives of romania and yugoslavia supported the inclusion in the agenda the item on "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations".

UN General Assembly Adopts Agenda of 29th Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 21, 1974)

the united nations' general assembly adopted the general committee's recommendation on the agenda of the 29th session at the plenary meeting today.

the multifarious agenda of 110 items include: "restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations", "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations", "question of palestine", "the situation in the middle east", "question of cyprus", "programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order", "establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the middle east", "declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in south asia" and "need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the charter of the united nations".

during the discussion of the draft agenda, the israeli representative attempted to take off from the agenda the "question of palestine" and viciously slandered the palestine peoples' liberation movement.

in his statement, representative of egypt ahmed esmat abdel meguid pointed out that his delegation did not find it strange that israel was worried about the prospect of the problem of palestine coming before the united nations. israel had bombed hundreds of palestinian refugee camps. he emphasized that the rights of the palestinian people must be restored.

wissam zahawie, representative of iraq, said that the allegation made by the israeli representative underlined all the more urgent need to keep the question on the agenda.

chinese representative huang hua pointed out in his statement that the so-called question of palestine is caused entirely by the israeli zionist aggression with the support and connivance of the superpowers. it is evident that the palestinian question is by no means a question of refugees, but a question of aggression versus anti-aggression, an important political question concerning the restoration of the palestinian people's national rights and their struggle for national liberation.

he demanded "an end must be put to the state of affairs in which the two superpowers take the national rights of the palestinian people and the territory and sovereignty of arab countries as a bargaining chip for political deals in their contention for hegemony and spheres of influence."

huang hua said that the chinese government and people have always sympathized with the sufferings of the palestinian people and firmly supported them in their just struggle against the israeli zionist aggression and for the return to their homeland and restoration of their national rights. it is hoped that the current session will make positive contributions towards supporting the just struggle of the palestinian people for the restoration of their national rights.

the representative of south african racist regime also tried to prevent the item "policies of apartheid of the government of south africa" from being included in the agenda. his attempt was rejected by the assembly.

the general assembly will begin its general debate on september 23.

ICAO Assembly Opens in Montreal

(NCNA-English Montreal, Sept. 25, 1974)

the 21st session of the assembly of the international civil aviation organization (icao) opened here yesterday. delegates and observers from more than 100 countries and regions and a number of international organizations attended.

the chinese delegation led by shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, was present at the opening session.

ronald basford, minister of revenue of canada, addressed the opening session on behalf of the canadian prime minister. he welcomed the chinese delegation to the assembly.

at the afternoon session, wang chu-liang, alternate chief delegate of china, made a statement in which he pointed out that the traitorous lon nol clique has no right to represent the cambodian people at the icao assembly. "the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the cambodian people," he declared.

wang chu-liang also pointed out, the provisionary revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. it is inappropriate for the representatives of the saigon authorities to attend the assembly unilaterally, he declared.

, he further pointed out, "it is also unreasonable and abnormal for the south korean authorities unilaterally to be represented at this assembly since an agreement on the principle of independent and peaceful reunification of korea has been reached between north and south korea."

the delegate of pakistan made a statement in support of the position of the chinese delegation. he stressed that the lon nol clique could not represent the cambodian people.

the chinese delegation arrived here on september 17. walter binaghi, president of icao council, was among those welcoming it at the airport.

Chinese Delegate Speaks at International Civil Aviation Conference

(NCNA-English Montreal, Sept. 28, 1974)

the 21st assembly of the international civil aviation organization continued its session here.

the heads of delegation of more than 40 countries have spoken at the plenary session. in their speeches, many representatives of third world countries expressed the desire to develop their national economy and their own civil aviation. they pointed out that regarding technical assistance and personnel training, more work should be done by the i.c.a.o. for the developing countries so as to further the cause of their national civil aviation.

speaking at the plenary session on the afternoon of september 25, head of the chinese delegation shen tu thanked all those countries and friends who for years have upheld justice and worked for the restoration of china's lawful seat in the organization.

referring to the struggle of the third world countries for defending national independence, developing national economy and establishing a fair, reasonable new international economic order, he said, "today, the numerous third world countries are confronted with the historic task of developing their civil aviation independently. we consider that the general and sound development of international civil aviation is inseparable from the development of civil aviation in the numerous third world countries."

"we hold that the work of the i.c.a.o. should be based primarily on the civil aviation situation in the majority of the member states, namely the third world countries, and not merely on the situation in a minority of countries," he added.

referring to technical assistance in civil aviation, he pointedo ut, 'while appreciating the necessity of providing technical assistance for the developing countries, we hold that all genuine assistance should be rendered in full respect for the sovereignty and national dignity of the recipient countries and should aim at helping them develop their civil aviation independently instead of intensifying their dependence on outside assistance. we are firmly opposed to the vicious practice of gaining control under the cover of 'assistance', whereby the recipient can acquire no technical knowledge but is tied hand and foot to the country providing such 'assistance'. on the pretext of 'mutual economic assistance' and 'international division of labour', a certain superpower monopolizes the manufacture of aircraft and aviation equipment in its so-called 'big family', and gained economic control of the air transport of these countries by hook or by crook so as to order them about. this is an outright neo-colonialist practice."

shen tu noted that the third world countries have not been commensurably represented on the council -- the governing body of the i.c.a.o. he expressed the hope that the assembly will notice this disparity and redress it.

"in the pre-liberation years." he said, "china's civil aviation was wholly dominated by foreign interests. after the founding of the people's republic of china, we have rid our civil aviation of foreign influences and started it on the road of independent development," "however, our civil aviation is yet in the process of development and there is much hard work to be done. we are ready to learn from the people of other countries. together with other member states, we shall do our part to serve the cause of international civil aviation," he concluded.

UN General Assembly Rejects Credentials of
South African Representatives

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 30, 1974)

the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this morning approved the recommendation of its credentials committee on the rejection of the credentials of the representatives of the south african racist regime.

the recommendation was adopted at the assembly meeting by a vote of 98 in favour, 23 against and 14 abstentions.

the general assembly also adopted by an overwhelming majority vote of 125 in favour, 1 against (south africa) and 9 abstentions a relevant resolution calling upon the u.n. security council to "review the relationship between the united nations and south africa in the light of the constant violation by south africa of the principles of the u.n. charter and the universal declaration of human rights". the resolution was submitted by 45 member states.

china voted in favour of both the recommendation and the resolution.

the constant violation of the principles of the u.n. charter and the refusal to comply with the relevant u.n. resolutions by the south african racist regime were denounced by the representatives of senegal, tanzania, the philippines and other countries at the credentials committee meeting on september 27, and by the representatives of uganda, somalia, algeria, guyana, yugoslavia, mexico and other countries at the u.n. plenary meeting on september 30. the representatives also denounced the racist regime for redoubling its efforts in carrying out the apartheid policy, stepping up its repression and persecution of the south african people and illegally occupying namibia.

speaking at the credentials committee meeting on september 27, chinese representative hsing sung-yi pointed out that "the south african white colonialist authorities are a minority racist regime which is imposed on the broad masses of the south african people." "it is not qualified at all to represent the south african people," he said.

Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech at 29th Session of
UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 2, 1974)

following is the speech by chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, at the plenary meeting of the 29th session of the united nations general assembly on october 2, 1974

mr. president,

first of all, i would like to congratulate you on your being elected as president of the current session of the general assembly and i am confident that you will preside well and make positive contributions to the current session.

new and important victories have been won by the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism since the start of the 28th session of the united nations general assembly last year. the numerous third world countries have become the main force in the revolutionary struggle against the two hegemonic powers. more and more people have seen through the so-called "detente" played up by the superpowers. all the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening, particularly the contradiction between the two superpowers on the one hand and the people of all countries on the other and the contradiction between the two superpowers themselves. it is now evident to all that the world today is amidst more intense turbulence and unrest.

what should be noted here first is the great october war in the middle east. the heroic people of egypt, syria, palestine and other arab countries, in defiance of superpower obstruction and disruption, boldly took up arms and successfully rebuffed israeli zionist aggression. this fight exploded the myth of israeli "invincibility", upset the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the superpowers and demonstrated the might of the united struggle of the arab people.

in this middle east war, the arab countries used oil as a weapon to deal a heavy blow at zionism and hegemonism. this was a historic pioneering action. its impact far exceeds the scope of the arab people's anti-imperialist struggle. it has opened up a new dimension for the third world's struggle in defence of national resources against imperialist plunder and exploitation.

the african people's struggle for national liberation has made great progress. portugal is one of the oldest colonial empires. the downfall of the former fascist regime in portugal is a victory for the african people who have persevered in a long armed struggle as well as for the portuguese people who have persistently opposed the reactionary colonial war.

the peoples of indochina have steadily achieved new successes in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national liberation. the vietnamese people have carried on an unremitting struggle for the strict implementation of the paris agreement and against the nguyen van thieu clique's violations of the agreement. in laos, the provisional government of national union has been formed. the cambodian people have grown ever stronger in their fight against the traitorous lon nol clique. the struggle of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has won ever wider support. there is a growing tendency among the southeast asian countries to free themselves from superpower interference and contention.

the struggle of the latin american peoples against hegemonism and in defence of their state sovereignty, independence and national economic rights and interests has continued to surge forward. they initiated the struggle for the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights, which has become the common battle cry of the great majority of nations.

the asian, african and latin american peoples have supported each other in struggle, and they have become ever more keenly aware that unity is strength. at various conferences, they have strongly denounced colonialism, racism, zionism, imperialism and hegemonism. their just struggles and those of the people of other countries, supporting and complementing each other, are pounding away at the old international order which the superpowers vainly attempt to maintain.

in the past year, the contention between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for spheres of influence and world hegemony has become more intense. this is a fact which no agreements between them can cover up. the soviet leadership has lauded these agreements to the skies, as if the mere conclusion of agreements between the united states and the soviet union would bring detente to the whole world and usher in a "new stage of history", namely, a "world without war". "detente" has become a kind of quack medicine hawked by the soviet leadership everywhere. but none of us will forget that it was after the reaching of a stack of agreements at the second u.s.-soviet talks that the middle east war broke out, and that it was after the reaching of more agreements at the third u.s.-soviet talks that the cyprus events occurred. so then, where is the "detente"? has not there been ample manifestation of the contention between the two superpowers during the middle east war and the cyprus events?

to keep a "balance of power", the united states and the soviet union reached certain agreements on "strategic arms limitation". but it has become more evident since their third summit talks that, at bottom, these agreements serve the purpose of bigger and more intensified contention. as far as balance is concerned, it has always been relative and temporary whether in nature or in human society, while imbalance is absolute and constant. in the real life of today, there is in fact no "balance of power" between the two superpowers. instead,

each side is desperately trying to outstrip and overwhelm the other, and the wildest arms race is on. no wonder the superpower with the label of "socialism" has, of late, arrogantly boasted that it is "on a historic offensive along the entire front of the global confrontation", and that the pace of its advance is "rapid".

lenin pointed out, "the content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war." so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will be the danger of war, and genuine detente or "lasting peace" will be impossible. today, the danger of war comes from the superpowers. one superpower is trying by hook or by crook to carry out infiltration and expansion abroad and squeeze into the other superpower's spheres of influence in europe and other parts of the world in order to supersede that superpower and realize its own wild ambition of world domination. with this fierce contention between the superpowers going on as it is, eventually, either the superpowers will go to war against each other or the people will rise in revolution; either the war will give rise to revolution, or revolution will prevent the war. as chairman mao tsetung has said: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

by stepping up their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers are bound to hasten the process of their turning into their own opposites. nowadays, not only the third world countries have risen one after another in revolt against them, but the second world countries in between the superpowers and the third world have also stood up to resist in various ways the control and bullying by the superpowers. beset by troubles at home and abroad, both superpowers are having a very tough time. one superpower has already over-stretched itself and is in a dilemma, unable to attend to all its troubles at the same time. the other superpower is in an even worse predicament. it has wild ambitions but lacks the strength, and its difficulties abound. they are both in the plight as described by the chinese verse, "flowers fall off, do what one may." overestimation of the strength of the superpowers does not square with the fact. in the final analysis, it is not the one or two superpowers but the people of the world in their thousands of millions who determine the destiny of the world.

mr. president,

the chinese delegation would now like to state its views on a number of questions confronting the current session of the general assembly.

1. on africa's fight against colonialism

china consistently supports the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and considers this to be her bounden internationalist duty. in africa, we firmly

support the peoples of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania and other regions in their just struggle against colonialism and racism. we hail the birth of the republic of guinea-bissau and warmly welcome its admission to the united nations. we firmly demand that spain terminate its colonial domination in spanish sahara and sincerely hope that the arab countries concerned will work together with the people of spanish sahara to seek a reasonable solution to the existing questions of this region through friendly consultations on the basis of unity against colonialism.

we hold that the colonial peoples can win national liberation only by relying mainly on their own efforts to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against colonialism. moribund colonialism relies on armed force to carry on its deathbed struggle, and it will never step down from the stage of history unless it is defeated by the armed struggle of the colonial peoples. both the birth of the republic of guinea-bissau and the more recent agreement on the independence of mozambique are in essence the result of the long and persistent armed struggle of the people of guinea-bissau and mozambique, and are by no means favours bestowed by colonialism.

the downfall of the former fascist regime in portugal which persisted in the colonial war is, of course, an important event. but this development in no way implies that portugal will bring independence to the colonial peoples on a silver platter. recently, under the pressure of the people, the new portuguese government had to recognize the right to independence of the peoples in the portuguese colonies; this is a manifestation of the general trend. but it is yet to be seen whether the new portuguese government will suit its actions to its words. even when this government has reached an agreement with a colony, it remains to be seen whether the agreement will truly be implemented. the declaration of the 11th assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity points out that if portugal does not take "a clear position" on "the right to total independence" of its colonies in africa, "there will be no other way but pursuit and intensification of the struggle for national liberation." we warmly endorse this correct stand. according to our experience in china, all reactionaries habitually use counter-revolutionary dual tactics, and we must use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with them. armed struggle is fundamental, but negotiations are not excluded. sometimes, going to negotiations is tit-for-tat; and sometimes, not going to negotiations is also tit-for-tat. even in negotiations one must base himself on fighting. in the course of negotiations, the fundamental interests of the people must be protected. the armed forces of the people must be strengthened, and not weakened.

moreover, it must be pointed out that while old-line colonialisms have not died out, neo-colonialisms of various descriptions, including the neo-colonialism flaunting the banner of socialism, are stepping up their infiltration. they were sowing discord among african countries and within the national liberation

movements to split and demoralize them in a vain attempt to supplant old-line colonialisms and control the regions concerned. sharp vigilance should be maintained against this. the future of the african liberation struggle is bright, but the road ahead remains tortuous. we believe that the great and increasingly awakening african people, strengthening their unity and persevering in a long struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties and triumph in the end.

2. on the middle east question

the arab people brought about an excellent situation through fighting the october war. this war has strengthened the confidence of the arab people in victory over the israeli aggressor and broken the stalemate that was deliberately created by the superpowers. now, a disengagement has been effected between egypt and israel and between syria and israel, but the middle east question is still far from being settled.

the essence of the middle east question lies in israeli zionist aggression and the contention between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for hegemony in the middle east versus the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression and hegemonism.

the chinese government and people always support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples. from the very beginning, we have refused to have any contact with the israeli zionists who persist in aggression. we have firmly opposed the contention between the two superpowers in the middle east and opposed their support to and connivance with israel, and constantly exposed the truth that social-imperialism is giving sham support while actually attempting to control the palestinian and other arab peoples.

it is well known that the united nations has held innumerable discussions on the palestine question and adopted countless resolutions thereon, of which the one referred to most often is security council resolution no. 242 of 1967. all these resolutions have the common feature of twisting the question of restoration of the palestinian people's national rights into a so-called "question of refugees". this is a gross injustice. we have always opposed it and will continue to oppose it.

now, the arab countries have proposed to discuss the question of palestinian national rights at the general assembly session, so that all countries may hear directly the voice of the millions of palestinian people and the 100 million arab people, and more countries may understand and support their just position. this is entirely necessary.

restoration of palestinian national rights and recovery of the lost arab territories form an integral struggle. there can be no settlement of the middle east question, so long as the lost arab territories are not recovered and palestinian national rights not restored. whatever manoeuvres they may engage in, the two

superpowers will never succeed in their attempt to sacrifice the palestinian national rights and undermine the militant unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples.

we hope that the united nations will rectify its long-standing unjust attitude on the palestine question, recognize the palestinian people's national rights and support their restoration. but historical experience merits attention, no unrealistic hopes should be pinned on u.n. resolutions. in the final analysis, the arab countries can recover their lost territories and the palestinian people can regain their national rights only by relying on their own close unity and unremitting struggle, with the support of the people of the whole world.

3. on the question of cyprus

the question of cyprus is a legacy of imperialist colonial rule. the internal cause of the recent eruption in cyprus is the lack of a satisfactory solution to the question between the two communities on the island, and its external cause is the attempt of each of the two superpowers to put this island of strategic importance under its own influence and control.

one superpower stirred up trouble by pulling wires behind the scenes. the other superpower, pretending to "uphold" the independence of cyprus and feeling anxious like an ant on a hot pan, issued one government statement after another, supporting one side today and the other side tomorrow, sowing discord and fanning up the flames of trouble. racking its brains for ingenious devices, it turned up with proposals first for the sending of a "united nations special mission", and then for the convening of an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the security council. anyone with a discerning eye will see that its "mischievous" actions serve neither the interests of the independence of cyprus nor the interests of the greek and turkish communities or the countries directly related with these communities, but are aimed at meddling in the cyprus question and further squeezing into the east mediterranean. in quest of hegemony in the mediterranean, it has redoubled its efforts to threaten, cajole, subvert and undermine the balkan countries, causing their grave uneasiness and aggravating tension in this region.

we hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus must be respected. we hope that a reasonable solution will be found so that the greek and turkish communities can live together in equality and harmony. cyprus, turkey and greece are all friends of china. we have all suffered from imperialist tactics of sowing discord and "divide and rule". as for the questions left over from history, we believe they will not be difficult to resolve so long as the greek and turkish communities in cyprus and the countries concerned seek to do so by peaceful means and through patient consultations. we should be constantly on guard against superpower meddling and intervention.

4. on the questions of the south asian sub-continent and nuclear-free zones

the dismemberment of pakistan by india with the backing of the soviet union gave rise to turbulence and unrest on the south asian sub-continent. great efforts have been made by the government of pakistan to promote normalization of relations between india, pakistan and bangladesh. by april this year, the indian government had finally implemented in full the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and security council of 1971 on the ceasefire between india and pakistan, the withdrawal of troops and the repatriation of prisoners. this ought to have created favorable conditions for the relaxation of the situation on the south asian sub-continent. but a new wave arose when the previous one had barely subsided. in may india exploded a nuclear device allegedly for peaceful purposes. in june the indian government imposed on the people of sikkim the so-called "government of sikkim bill", which it had concocted single-handed. and, more recently, the indian parliament adopted a constitutional amendment, making sikkim a so-called "associate state" of india. to put it bluntly, this is the annexation of sikkim. it is another naked act of expansionism perpetrated by the indian government after dismembering pakistan by armed force.

the indian government's annexation of sikkim has aroused the opposition of the sikkimese people as well as the indian people and met with condemnation by india's neighbours and world public opinion. the soviet propaganda organs, alone, sing praises of india. this shows that soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the boss behind the scenes of indian expansionism.

the soviet union is unscrupulous in its efforts to interfere in, subvert, divide and control the south asian countries. it is conspiring to engineer another dismemberment of pakistan. it dreams of opening a corridor to the indian ocean to serve its interests in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony in the south asian sub-continent and the indian ocean. the two superpowers are competing with each other in setting up military bases in the indian ocean, some of which are overt bases while others are covert ones, nominally for civilian but actually for military use. the turbulent situation in south asia and the indian ocean calls for vigilance.

the turbulence and unrest in south asia totally contradict the desire for peace of the people of all countries in this region. the proposal put forward by pakistan for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in south asia is entirely reasonable. china gives it her firm support. we also firmly support the proposal of iran and other countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the middle east. china is a nuclear country, although her nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. we are developing nuclear weapons for defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately destroying the nuclear weapons. the chinese government has solemnly declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will china

be the first to use nuclear weapons. it consistently holds that the nuclear countries should undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries or nuclear-free zones. we are ready to make such an undertaking in regard to the proposed nuclear-free zones in south asia and the middle east. we hope that all the other nuclear countries will do the same.

5. on the questions of cambodia and indochina

in the past year, the cambodian people have continued to win new victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have launched sustained offensives on all fronts and kept annihilating the effective strength of the enemy. the liberated zone is expanding and becoming ever more consolidated. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the cambodian people's sole lawful government. it has been recognized by more than sixty countries, and its friendly relations with third world countries are developing steadily. it enjoys a high international prestige. after the tour of prince sihanouk, deputy prime minister khieu samphan visited many countries in asia, africa and europe this year. they were both accorded a warm welcome in the countries they visited. the just struggle of the cambodian people has won support on an ever wider scale from the people all over the world.

the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of national scum repudiated by the people of cambodia. this clique is rent by disunity and beset with numerous contradictions. in the areas under its rule, the economic situation is deteriorating and mass movements are raging like a storm. it is in a dire plight. of late, it has advanced a proposal for so-called "peace negotiations", attempting to achieve a demagogic effect. we all know that the key to restoring peace in cambodia lies in the cessation of u.s. aggression and interference in cambodia. so, the purpose of that so-called proposal is simply to cover up the fact of u.s. aggression and interference in cambodia and prolong the moribund life of the lon nol clique. the royal government of national union of cambodia has already exposed and rejected that proposal. the chinese government resolutely supports the solemn and just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

it is utterly illegal for the lon nol clique to usurp cambodia's seat in the united nations. last year, some people used procedural tactics to postpone for a year the discussion on the question of restoring the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia. that was wholly unjustifiable. the chinese government firmly maintains that this session of the general assembly should adopt a resolution to immediately expel the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique and restore to the royal government of national union of cambodia its rightful seat.

more than one year have elapsed since the signing of the agreement on ending the war in viet nam, but peace has not yet been restored in south viet nam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has worked tirelessly for the strict implementation of the paris agreement. but its efforts have met with obstruction and sabotage from the saigon administration. relying on massive u.s. military aid, the saigon administration refuses to implement important provisions of the paris agreement, with the result that the situation in south viet nam has thus far remained tense. we demand that the u.s. government strictly comply with the paris agreement and stop its involvement and interference in south viet nam, so that peace can really be restored in viet nam.

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the authentic representative of the south vietnamese people. the paris agreement recognizes the fact that there exist two administrations in south viet nam, namely, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon administration. it is unreasonable that the united nations should accept only the observer of one side, that is, the saigon administration. to rectify this irrationality, we hold that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam should be invited to send its observer to the united nations.

6. on the korean question

the general assembly at its last session reached a consensus on the korean question, confirmed the three principles of korea's independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and decided to dissolve "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". this was a welcome development.

the facts over the past year show that the united nations should not rest content with the progress made but should continue to go forward. the democratic people's republic of korea has made many efforts to push ahead the north-south dialogue and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. but all these efforts have been unreasonably rejected by the south korean authorities. the proposals on minor issues advanced by the south korean authorities are wholly aimed at covering up their unwillingness to conduct negotiations on the fundamental question of reunifying the north and the south. what they really want is division, not reunification. on the pretext of a so-called "threat" from the north, the south korean authorities have taken a series of "emergency measures", depriving the south korean people of all basic democratic rights. they have arrested, tried, imprisoned or murdered large numbers of people of various strata who call for democracy, freedom and peaceful reunification, ranging from young students, professors to political figures. even people like former president yoon bo sun and catholic bishop chi hak soun have not escaped such persecution. before the case of kidnapping kim dae jung is closed, the south korean authorities have already gone ahead with more

sinister actions. today, south korea is in fact under the reign of terror of a fascist dictator. it is mainly because they have the backing of u.s. troops that the south korean authorities dare so feverishly to suppress the people and sabotage the north-south dialogue. in order to eliminate outside interference in korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, withdrawal of foreign forces from south korea is entirely necessary.

it is asserted in the memorandum and draft resolution on the korean question submitted by the united states and other countries that the u.s. troops under the united nations flag have not interfered in the internal affairs of the host country. this is a mockery of common sense. does not the presence of tens of thousands of u.s. troops serve to embolden the south korean rulers, to say the least? the resolution of the last session of the general assembly affirmed that the reunification of north and south korea should be achieved by peaceful means without interference by outside force. as a logical consequence of affirming this principle, the foreign troops under the u.n. flag should be withdrawn from south korea. as for the statement that "tension in korea has not been totally eliminated," well, to put it bluntly, this is another way of referring to the so-called "threat" from the north, which is a myth that has long been exploded. by now even that neighbouring country which has all along supported south korea no longer believes in this myth. the assertion that the "united nations command" cannot be withdrawn because of the existence of this "threat" is sheer deception.

the chinese delegation is firmly against the draft resolution on the korean question submitted by the united states and other countries. it strongly maintains that the current session of the general assembly should discuss and adopt the proposal put forward by algeria and other countries for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations.

7. on the question of disarmament

it is quite understandable that disarmament is a matter of concern to people when the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race, between the two superpowers has become more intense and glaring. but hopes are one thing, reality another. for instance, we all talked about disarmament here a year ago. now, after a year has passed, have the armaments accumulated by the two superpowers decreased, or have they increased? in our view, they have increased. is the danger of war greater or less than last year? in our view, at least one cannot say it is less.

why is this so? firstly, because the two superpowers are fiercely contending with each other on a global scale. and their arms expansion and war preparations serve their policy of hegemonism. secondly, because the superpowers, when faced with increasingly acute economic troubles, inevitably

turn to the further militarization of the national economy as the way out. in this regard, the present situation resembles that of the thirties' in many ways.

disarmament is an old issue. and china's views on it are well known. we are in favour of disarmament. but we favour genuine and not sham disarmament, still less empty talk about disarmament coupled with actual arms expansion year after year. some say that anyway to hold a disarmament conference is better than none. we understand this well-intentioned desire. but we consider that, when the arms race between the two superpowers, which directly threatens the people of the world, is being stepped up and when the superpower with the label of "socialism" is actually bent on using empty talk at a disarmament conference as a cover for its arms expansion and war preparations, the convening of a nominal disarmament conference or its preparatory meeting will only produce the objective effect of lulling the people of the world.

the chinese government is in favour of holding a genuine world disarmament conference. but the conference must have a clear aim and the necessary pre-conditions. the clear aim is the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and absolutely not the so-called limitation of strategic arms. the necessary pre-conditions are: all nuclear countries, and particularly the two nuclear superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones -- for example, the soviet union should, first of all, undertake obligations in respect of the nuclear-free zone in latin america -- and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. only thus will it be possible for all countries, big and small, on an equal footing, to discuss with equanimity and resolve the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and other questions free from any threat of force.

in the absence of a reduction of the armaments of the two superpowers, what should the numerous small and medium countries do in the face of their threat? in our opinion, the small and medium countries should strive to strengthen their necessary and independent defence capabilities in the light of specific conditions. this is a fundamental and reliable approach.

as expected, the soviet government, which comes up with some novelties each year, has put forward this year an item entitled "prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military purposes." the memorandum requesting the inclusion of this item as an urgent matter in the agenda of this session is so profoundly worded that one cannot make out its real meaning. we would rather wait till the soviet representa-

tive explains the matter in clear and simple language before deciding whether it deserves some comment.

8. on the question of defending state sovereignty and national economic rights and interests

inspired by the victorious struggle which the arab countries and people waged with oil as a weapon, the third world countries have started an immense tide of struggle to defend their state sovereignty, control their national resources, develop their national economy and oppose exploitation and plunder by imperialism, and particularly the superpowers. through the efforts of numerous small and medium countries from all parts of the world, the general assembly at its sixth special session finally adopted the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order and the programme of action. this was a significant victory for the united struggle of the third world countries. it marks a new trend in the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, and particularly against hegemonism, a trend of deepening this struggle by carrying it into the economic field.

since the sixth special session, the developing countries have strongly demanded the implementation of the provisions of the declaration and the programme of action and the continued transformation of the old international economic relations based on exploitation and plunder. more and more developing countries are taking bold actions to control their national resources and the production and pricing of raw materials. they have further united themselves in various raw material producers' organizations to strive to break superpower manipulation and monopoly. an important part of this struggle of the third world is the work of formulating the charter of economic rights and duties of states initiated by the president of mexico.

but the superpowers have done their utmost to belittle or deny the great significance of the declaration and the programme of action and tried by all means to obstruct the realization of the just demands of the third world. one superpower openly declared its disagreement with certain principal paragraphs in the two documents and obstinately refused to implement their provisions. the other superpower has set in motion its propaganda machine to vilify the declaration and the programme of action as showing "regionalism" and "economism", "reflecting group interests", and so on and so forth. this fully shows that both superpowers want to preserve the old order of exploitation and plunder.

some people say that the current economic difficulties are caused by the increase in oil price. this is a specious statement. in the final analysis, the present economic difficulties are the inevitable outcome of the imperialist system; they are not due to increase in the prices of raw materials, still less to any alleged misdeeds on the part of the

oil-producing countries. those people are daily spreading the idea that arab and other oil-producing countries have reaped a windfall of tens of billions of u.s. dollars through the oil price rise. but they forget that the international monopoly capital has reaped an immeasurably greater amount of super-profits through long years of plunder and exploitation and through the forcing down of the prices of oil and other raw materials. ever since the emergence of colonialism and then imperialism, the parity between the prices of raw materials and industrial goods on the world market has always been unfair. particularly in times of economic crises, the colonialists and imperialists invariably use every possible means, including the forcing down of the prices of raw materials, to shift the grave consequences of economic crises onto the broad masses in the colonies and semi-colonies, i.e., the developing countries of today. the imperialists regard this state of affairs as normal and reasonable, and even as sacred and inviolable. now, this sacred and inviolable state of affairs is being violated. to fly into a rage is futile. to bluff is also futile. the profound significance of the oil battle lies in the fact that the developing countries have united themselves and independently exercised control over their national resources and fought against plunder, exploitation and the shifting of crises onto them. of course, higher oil prices have caused non-oil-producing countries of the third world some temporary difficulties. ways should be sought to resolve these difficulties, but this struggle and its great historic significance must not be negated on this account.

combating maritime hegemonism and formulating a new law of the sea is an important aspect of the struggle of the developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and develop their national economy. at the recent conference on the law of the sea held in caracas, the great majority of the developing countries were for the establishment of an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles. driven by circumstances, the two superpowers ostensibly gave up their opposition -- an attitude in which they had persisted all along. but, as if by agreement, they both raised a number of pre-conditions and restrictions under the name of a "package deal". the substance of these pre-conditions and restrictions is insistence on "freedom of passage" through straits within territorial seas and on "freedom of fishing" and "freedom of scientific research" in the exclusive economic zones. nominally they have accepted a 200-nautical-mile economic zone, but actually they want to emasculate the exclusive economic zone so that it will be devoid of any concrete substance and the developing countries will be left with nothing whatsoever. to put it bluntly, the "freedoms" demanded by the superpowers are their freedom to plunder the developing countries and their freedom to pursue hegemonism.

in particular, the superpower which claims to be "the natural ally of the developing countries" has put on a more wonderful show. assuming a compassionate tone, it exclaimed: how international trade and security would be impaired if freedom of passage through straits within territorial seas should be denied exclamation

if it is not allowed to go fishing in the exclusive economic zone, the fish there will die uselessly exclamation you see, how kind-hearted it is exclamation in fact, these are but crocodile tears, which cannot disguise its vicious superpower features.

it is a serious struggle to defend state sovereignty, control national resources, develop national economy and combat superpower plunder and exploitation. the superpowers are bound to put up a desperate fight, but it will be of no avail. at the sixth special session of the general assembly and the conference on the law of the sea at caracas, numerous developing countries came forward to expose and condemn the superpowers and resolutely called for smashing the old international order and taking their destiny into their own hands. this is a thing that has never happened before. the superpowers have never been so isolated. the situation is excellent. we are confident that the numerous developing countries, closing their ranks, allying with all forces that can be allied with and persevering in struggle, will surely continue to win new victories.

mr. president,

international developments show that the world has changed enormously and profoundly. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this torrential tide is sweeping into every corner of the earth. storms have broken out even in places that have been rather quiet for decades. the world situation at present is indeed aptly described by the verse, "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." and this wind is gathering momentum. at such a juncture, it is our hope that this session of the general assembly will do some useful things to advance the cause of human progress. the chinese delegation is ready to work with all of you toward this end.

thank you, mr. president.

Imperialist, Hegemonic Exploitation and Plunder Condemned at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 10, 1974)

the economic and financial committee of the u.n. general assembly held its general debate from september 23 to october 8.

representatives from many third world countries condemned imperialism and hegemonism for their exploitation and plunder of the developing countries, and called for the speedy implementation of the "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and the "programme of action" adopted at the u.n. special session.

representative of the sudan izzeldin hamid said in his statement that the implementation of the declaration and programme should assume a priority. the developing countries have gradually become a powerful factor of considerable influence in all spheres of international activity, he noted.

representative of malaysia awang bin hassan said that the old international economic order is an order of the developed countries. the u.n. special session firmly rejected this order and called for the establishment of a new economic order based on equity. "it is the duty of all of us to ensure that the declaration is adhered to and the action programme is implemented," he added.

representative of peru javier perez de cuellar stressed in his statement that centuries of exploitation and domination will come to an end and that "any attempt to change the course of history will be in vain."

commenting on a hue and cry made by one superpower in its statements at the current general assembly against the oil producing countries on the question of oil prices, the representative of kuwait said that it showed that "yesterday's masters of the world economy are not resigned to change."

the soviet representative again hawked its quack medicines such as "detente" and "disarmament", but evoked no favourable response from the meeting.

albanian representative anastas shuke condemned the policy of aggression, plunder and exploitation persued by the imperialist powers and first of all by the united states and the soviet union. "the two superpowers seek to establish everywhere their rule and domination as well as to draw profits from the

exploitation of other countries," he pointed out.

he expressed support for the just measures taken by many asian, african and latin american countries in their nationalization of foreign capital and in defence of their sovereignty.

chinese representative chang hsien-wu said that since the convocation of the u.n. special session last april, "a considerable number of developing countries have taken various practical measures to eliminate the colonialist and imperialist forces step by step, take their natural resources and economic lifelines further into their own hands and exercise control and administration over foreign capital, especially the 'trans-national corporations', thus creating favourable conditions for promoting the development of national economy. inspired by the oil struggle, the third world countries and people have become more aware of their own strength." "the control and monopoly by imperialism and hegemonism over the pricing of raw materials have been initially broken.", he said, "we warmly support the resolute steps taken by the third world countries in opposing imperialism and hegemonism and in protecting and developing their national economy."

he pointed out, "since the special session, the superpowers, unreconciled to their defeat, have racked their brains to obstruct and sabotage the implementation of the 'declaration' and the 'programme of action' in an attempt to perpetuate the old international economic order and retain their vested interests and privileges." "one superpower behaved arrogantly,... and declared that it would refuse to implement the resolutions of the special session." "the other superpower is even more insidious. flaunting the signboard of 'socialism' and 'internationalism', it practises imperialism and hegemonism."

chang hsien-wu pointed out, "it has become increasingly clear to the world people that it is not the third world that is dependent on imperialism, but imperialism that is dependent on the third world; it is not the third world that fears the superpowers, but the superpowers that fear the third world." "the time is gone forever when the one or two superpowers could do whatever they pleased. final victory will certainly be achieved in our fight to destroy the old and establish a new international economic order after overcoming all kinds of obstacles."

UN Fourth Committee Concludes General Debate
on Territories Under Portuguese Domination

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 15, 1974)

the fourth (the trust and non self-governing territories) committee of the u.n. general assembly held its general debate on territories under portuguese domination from october 1 to 14. representatives of many third world countries acclaimed the great victories of the people of guinea-bissau and mozambique, and urged to speed up the process of decolonization in all the remaining territories under portuguese domination. they stressed the need for vigilance and perseverance in struggle through to the end in order to achieve complete national independence and liberation in the african continent.

in his speech, u.n. under-secretary-general tang ming-chao congratulated the republic of guinea-bissau on its independence and the mozambique liberation front on the great victories it won in struggle. it must not be forgotten that the process of decolonization in angola, cape verde, sao tome, principe and timor has yet to be completed, he emphasized. there still seems to be forces resisting the process of decolonization in angola and impeding the realization of the principle of independence for the territory, he pointed out.

william eteki mboumoua, administrative secretary-general of the organization of african unity, stated that the liberation of mozambique will create conditions in south africa, namibia and rhodesia for the liberation of these territories. he said he is convinced that the south african freedom-fighters will triumph.

representatives of african liberation movements also spoke at the committee. they included the representatives of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo), the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde (paigc), the national liberation front of angola (fnla), the people's liberation movement of angola (mpla) and the liberation movement of sao tome and principe (mlstp). referring to the independence and liberation of angola, cape verde, sao tome and principe from the colonialist rule of portugal, the representatives stressed the need to allow the people in these territories to decide their own affairs, and warned against the schemings and disruptive activities of the colonialists and neo-colonialists.

the representative of libya said that to struggle for independence with arms in hand is the right path for independence from colonization. the representative

of zambia pointed out that independence is not a paper transfer of power but a complete handover of all political and economic powers, with no traces of neo-colonialism left.

the representatives of ivory coast and many other third world countries noted that the recent criminal actions of the settlers demonstrated the need for vigilance. the representatives of haiti and dahomey said the latest developments showed that the reactionary forces in portugal and its territories are not willing to accept defeat. the representatives of egypt, tanzania, morocco, uganda, algeria and nigeria called for high vigilance and redoubled efforts to thwart the plans of the last forces of colonialism.

albanian representative ajet simitxhiu warned during the debate that the neo-colonialists will endeavour to prevent total decolonization of portuguese territories. he stressed the need for vigilance, noting that both the imperialist powers and the racist regimes of rhodesia and south africa have strong links with the reactionary forces in portuguese territories, in particular angola.

he declared that the african peoples are fully capable of dealing with their own affairs. albania is convinced that the peoples of angola, cape verde and sao tome and principe will win their independence.

chinese representative chi tsung-hua said, "at present, the struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies presents an excellent situation. but the task of fighting for genuine and complete independence remains most arduous and complex. it is a manifestation of the general trend that portugal has to recognize the right to independence of the people in the portuguese colonies. nevertheless, one has to wait and see whether portugal will thoroughly carry out its promises and whether the concluded agreements will truly be implemented."

"the colonialist forces are still stirring up troubles," she said. "high vigilance must be maintained against this."

she noted that the other colonialists in southern africa and the enemies of various descriptions of the african people will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. she drew attention to the south african racist regime's recent "military exercises" and large-scale arrests. "the reactionary smith regime of rhodesia is waiting for an opportunity to take rampant actions," she declared.

"to protect its enormous economic interests in africa, one superpower will never lightly give up its policy of supporting the colonialist forces. the other superpower, which flaunts the banner of 'supporting the national liberation struggle in africa' and styles itself a 'natural ally' of the liberation movements, is being very active in its attempt to create division within the liberation movements and divert the orientation of struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies. it is this superpower which has been spreading the idea that 'no excessive demands should be raised with portugal', vainly attempting to put the struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies under its control," chi tsung-hua stated.

she reaffirmed the chinese stand that the chinese government and people support the just struggle of the republic of guinea-bissau and the struggle of the people in mozambique, angola and other territories for independence and national liberation.

18th UNESCO General Conference Opens

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 18, 1974)

the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) opened here yesterday. representatives of over 130 countries and regions attended the conference.

present at the opening session were tseng tao, leader, hu sha, deputy leader, and other members, of the chinese delegation.

a resolution on the admission of the democratic people's republic of korea as a member of the unesco was adopted at yesterday's plenary meeting.

the meeting also adopted resolutions admitting the republic of san marino as a member and papua-new guinea as an associate member.

at the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon, the participants discussed a report by the credentials committee. the so-called representation of the saigon clique was unanimously opposed by 34 countries including algeria, albania, china, guinea, romania and yugoslavia.

the algerian representative was entrusted by representatives of non-aligned countries to point out in his speech that only the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam.

chinese representative yeh cheng-pa pointed out at the meeting, "the paris agreement on ending the viet nam war acknowledges the existence of two administrations in south viet nam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. under these circumstances, it is inappropriate for the saigon administration to participate unilaterally in the unesco and the current conference".

,for fear of opposition by the numerous third world countries and the rest of the world, the "representatives" of the traitorous lon nol clique found themselves in extreme isolation and did not present their "credentials" to the conference.

yesterday's plenary meeting adopted the agenda of the current conference, which includes the participation of the palestine liberation organization and african national liberation movements in the activities of the unesco and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique elements from the international organizations associated with the unesco.

DPRK Admitted to UNESCO

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 18, 1974)

the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) adopted at yesterday afternoon's plenary meeting a resolution on the admission of the democratic people's republic of korea to unesco.

the delegation of the d.p.r.k. was present at the conference.

fuad sarruf, chairman of the executive board of unesco, announced at the meeting that the application of the d.p.r.k. for membership was approved by applause at the 94th session of the executive board last june. the announcement was greeted with warm applause. akihara toru, provisional president of the conference,

proposed to the plenary meeting that the d.p.r.k. application be adopted by the same way as the executive board did. this drew another round of warm applause.

after the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of algeria, mauritania, togo, romania, the sudan, somalia and china expressed warm congratulations on the admission of the d.p.r.k. to unesco.

hu sha, deputy head of the chinese delegation, said, "the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has always called, and worked unremittingly, for national reunification by the korean people themselves in accordance with their own will and interests and without foreign interference."

"the chinese people always support the just cause of the korean people fighting to uphold national independence and reunify their country independently by peaceful means. we hold that korea's reunification must be achieved by the korean people independently and in accordance with their own wish," he stated.

finally, the provisional president of the general conference invited leader of the d.p.r.k. delegation kim senk ki to speak. in his speech, kim senk ki thanked the president and all the delegates of friendly countries who actively supported the d.p.r.k.'s admission to unesco. he pointed out that the admission of the d.p.r.k. to unesco is not only a victory of the korean people but also a common victory of the peace-loving people and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

kim senk ki exposed the scheme of "two koreas" hatched by the u.s. in collusion with the south korean authorities. he pointed out, "the proposal for the simultaneous entry of 'two koreas' into the united nations is the product of the policy of creating 'two koreas' pursued by the united states ever since it began its aggression against korea." he firmly opposed the proposal for the simultaneous entry of "two koreas" into the united nations.

he said: "the stand of the d.p.r.k. regarding reunification of the fatherland is well known to the world. it is our stand that the country's reunification should be realized by the koreans themselves without any foreign interference, independently and peacefully on a democratic basis. this is the consistent and firm position of our government in the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland."

UN Legal Committee Concludes Discussion on
Defining Aggression

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 23, 1974)

the legal committee of the u.n. general assembly concluded today its discussion on the report of the special committee on the question of defining aggression which started on october 8.

many representatives from the third world countries expressed their dissatisfaction with the draft on defining aggression which is now under discussion. they raised the criticism that aside from armed aggression, no mention had been made in the draft of other forms of aggression such as economic pressure, political coercion or harassment, the threat of use of force, racial discrimination and foreign domination. the representative of dahomey pointed out that the peoples of the third world knew best what aggression was. they had experienced it through slavery, colonial conquest and the destruction of cultures, so they understood what aggression was. today they were the victims of economic aggression. the representative of argentina pointed out that economic aggression was the method most frequently used today, while the jamaican representative said that without economic independence a country's political independence was meaningless. the yugoslav representative stated that there were still acts of aggression in the world and certain member states continued to take action from a position of strength.

many representatives of developing countries also pointed out that clear distinction should be made between acts of aggression and acts of legitimate self-defence. the representative of ecuador stressed that a sovereign state was entitled to take action to punish unlawful activities in zones subject to its jurisdiction. the representative of pakistan also declared that a coastal state has the legitimate right of self-defence to capture and detain any foreign vessel or aircraft engaged in unlawful activities within the oceanic areas under its national jurisdiction.

the representative of kenya stated that colonialism, foreign domination and racist oppression and apartheid constitute acts of continuing aggression, from which the oppressed peoples are entitled to use all means at their disposal in self-defence. the representative of ghana emphasized that the struggle for self-determination was an inherent right and could in no way be abridged.

chinese representative an chih-yuan pointed out that as a result of the obstruction and sabotage made by the two superpowers in different ways and aspects, the work of the special committee has dragged on without any decision over a long period. owing to the same reason, the draft on defining aggression before us still has serious problems and deficiencies. he said that the draft confines aggression only to acts of armed aggression without making any mention of other forms of aggression, such as territorial annexation and expansion, political interference and subversion, economic control and plunder, etc.

since world war ii, he added, imperialism has continued its direct armed invasion and military intervention against some of the independent countries. in addition, it has stepped up its activities of political subversion and economic plunder. the two superpowers, in particular, are everywhere plundering the resources of other countries, infringing on their economic rights and interests, controlling their economic lifelines, trampling on their sovereignty and interfering in their internal affairs. all these are important manifestations of the policies of aggression and expansion pursued by imperialism, and particularly the superpowers, after world war ii. if the definition of aggression fails to cover these forms of aggression, it will in fact be excluding the numerous crimes of aggression being perpetrated by the superpowers.

an chih-yuan pointed out that the meaning of certain provisions of the draft is vague, these provisions are liable to be used by the aggressor to whitewash his act of aggression or to turn black into white, falsely describing the just struggle against aggression as "aggression". it must be pointed out in particular that the draft will make it possible for the superpowers to take advantage of their status of permanent members in the security council to justify their acts of aggression. when necessary, they may abuse their veto power, making it impossible for the security council to adopt any resolution condemning the aggressor and supporting the victim. he noted that in 1968, the year when the united nations resumed its discussions on the question of defining aggression, the superpower which proposed the resumption of the discussion flagrantly dispatched a large number of troops to occupy one of its allies. a draft resolution condemning this crime and protecting the rights of the victim was tabled in the security council at the time. despite the overwhelming majority of favourable votes in the security council, the draft was vetoed by that superpower. the chinese representative asked: is not

such a "definition of aggression" tantamount to a mere scrap of paper, a definition which is weak and impotent vis-a-vis the crimes of aggression?

an chih-yuan said that people will not find it difficult to understand why that superpower which is engaged in frantic expansion everywhere is so enthusiastic about defining aggression, while energetically boasting that its so-called "peace initiative" has achieved "important successes". it thinks that the present definition, instead of restraining its acts of aggression, can be used by it to style itself a "standard bearer in the struggle against aggression," what a fantastic wishful thinking exclamation but since the aggressor is bent on aggression and expansion, it will eventually reveal its own true colours. now more and more countries and people have become clear-visioned, able to distinguish the true from the sham and see through the true features of this social-imperialism as an aggressor.

he reaffirmed that the chinese government and people have always firmly supported all the countries and peoples subjected to aggression, oppression and enslavement in their just struggle to win national liberation and safeguard state sovereignty and independence and firmly opposed the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and war.

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution on Six-Month Extension of "UNEF" Mandate

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 24, 1974)

the u.n. security council last evening adopted a resolution on a six-month extension of the mandate of the "united nations emergency force (u.n.e.f.)" in the middle east. the representatives of china and iraq did not take part in the voting.

prior to the voting, unofficial consultations were held among members of the security council. proceeding from different interests, the two superpowers quarrelled bitterly during the consultations. soviet representative malik repeatedly blamed israel for discriminating against the forces of warsaw pact members in the "u.n.e.f." and demanded protection for the "freedom of movement" of all "u.n.e.f." contingents. the demand was strongly opposed by the u.s. representative. the meeting, originally scheduled for yesterday afternoon, was postponed to last evening because of the quarrel.

after the adoption of the resolution, chinese representative huang hua said, "china has always held different views in principle on the question of dispatching so-called united nations force. with regard to the dispatch of the so-called unef to the middle east, the chinese delegation pointed out at the security council meeting of october 25 last year that such a practice would be of no help whatsoever to the solution of the middle east question and that it could only pave the way for international interference with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes boss. in fact, the past year has seen unabated and intensifying contention between the two superpowers in this region. this contention manifests itself in many aspects, one of which is their contention over the question of 'unef'."

huang hua pointed out that the two superpowers have been engaged in fierce contention and have put up one ugly performance after another on the question of the "unef". a particularly remarkable show has been put on by one of the superpowers, a self-styled "natural ally" of the arab countries. speaking in a passionate tone and making a hue and cry, it asked for an open meeting at one time and secret consultations at another, during which it produced a combination of speeches and draft resolutions. the abundance of facts have proved that it is talking about one thing while thinking of and doing another. what it is dreaming about day and night is to squeeze out and overwhelm the other, so as to strengthen its own control in the middle east. to that end, they do not hesitate to re-impose the situation of "no war, no peace" on the people of the middle east at the expense of the sovereignty of the arab countries and the national rights of the palestinian people.

he said, "under such circumstances, their boast about a 'just and lasting peace' in the middle east amounts to nothing but sheer deception. a genuine settlement of the middle east question can be achieved only by relying on the arab and palestinian people strengthening their unity, firmly opposing israeli zionist aggression and heightening their vigilance to eliminate all meddlings of the superpowers."

he said that basing itself on its principled position, the chinese delegation did not participate in the voting on the draft resolution on six-month extension of the mandate of the "unef", and it goes without saying that china will not pay the expenditures for the above-mentioned force.

soviet representative malik in his speech once again prated about the "freedom of movement" of the "u.n.e.f." and described this as "a matter of principle". he attacked the speech of the chinese

representative and boasted that the so-called "most modern weapons and rockets" provided by the soviet union for the arab countries in the middle east war last october "had guaranteed" the victory of these countries.

taking the floor again, chinese representative huang hua refuted malik's fallacies. he said, "it is known to all that the soviet government has taken advantage of the difficult plight of the arab countries and the palestinian people in an attempt to bring the countries of this region under its control and to contend for and expand its spheres of influence there. in fact, the term 'fish in troubled waters' is the best description of no one else, but of the soviet government itself. mr. malik has unabashedly boasted about their so-called military aid to arab countries. but it was precisely the leaders of certain arab countries, which accepted your 'aid', and the just arab public opinion that have repeatedly exposed the true motivation of this so-called aid. not only have they pointed out that you have used this so-called aid to extort high repayment, -- that is to say, you are a downright merchant of death reaping great fortunes through war -- they have also pointed out how at the crucial juncture of the october war, you did not hesitate to resort to the cessation of arms supply as a means to pressure those arab countries and people who were persisting in their war of resistance into submission to the israeli aggressors, thus disrupting their war against aggression."

huang hua stressed in conclusion that the soviet representative was desperately using cosmetics to prettify himself, but the result will only be an even uglier face.

UN Fourth Committee Concludes General Debate on Rhodesia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 28, 1974)

the fourth (the trust and non self-governing territories) committee of the u.n. general assembly held its general debate on rhodesia from october 15 to 28. representatives of many third world countries condemned the racist smith regime for its intensified suppression of the zimbabwe people with imperialist support. they also exposed the imperialist sabotage of the security council resolution on sanctions against rhodesia.

t. george silundika, representative of the zimbabwe african people's union (zapu), said the rhodesian racist regime was still entrenched militarily and economically and posed a threat to peace in southern africa. hints that south africa was withdrawing its troops from rhodesia were far from true; the building up of the special mercenary unit, now deployed in rhodesia, was a joint venture of the two regimes, he said.

noel mukoma, representative of the zimbabwe african national union (zanu), said for nearly two years zanu had waged offensives against the smith regime and had scored great victories. the enemy was desperate and had unleashed even more ruthless acts of brutality against the africans in zimbabwe. rhodesia had uprooted villages, and 100,000 people were moved into so-called "protected villages" which were in fact concentration camps. the smith regime was using napalm and missiles and waging a biological and chemical warfare against the african population. this they did with the tacit support of certain western countries. he said such acts of sabotage would not deter the struggle for independence.

the zambian representative said there were consistent violations of the territorial integrity of zambia by the rhodesian racist regime. since the border closure last year, more than 20 zambians had been killed by the reactionary "settler forces" in collusion with their south african collaborators. agents of reaction and white racist supremacy were busy training mercenaries to attack zambia.

the tanzanian representative said the security council should consider imposing a total trade embargo against south africa. he pointed out that the main sanctions violators, particularly the united states, should act to close the existing loop-holes.

the representative of ecuador emphasized that some states ignored the sanctions provisions. this not only defied the united nations resolutions but also strengthened the smith regime.

the algerian representative pointed out the zimbabwe people had selected the only road open to independence -- armed struggle, the legitimacy of which was no longer contested by anyone.

the representative of sierra leone said that oppression of liberation movements by the south rhodesian regime through terrorist actions was increasing. such a situation had forced the africans to armed struggle.

the representative of trinidad and tobago stated history had shown that when all peaceful means had been exhausted a people naturally turned to armed struggle to achieve their legitimate rights.

chinese representative wu miao-fa pointed out in his statement the smith authorities have always been a tool wielded against independent african states and peoples by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. consequently, they receive the latter's political, economic and military support.

he said, "while condemning the imperialist connivance at and support of the reactionary smith regime, we must not lose sight of the other superpower's criminal activities of sham support and true betrayal of the national liberation movements. in the excellent situation brought about by the african people through their fighting with guns, this superpower is trumpeting the reactionary demagogic and demoralizing idea that 'the process of political detente has created more favourable conditions for the national liberation movements.' according to such an idea, all the victories thus far achieved by the national liberation movements the world over would have been the result of the non-existent 'detente' trumpeted by this superpower. in future, it would not be necessary to rely on all forms of mass struggle of the native people including armed struggle to win complete victory in national liberation, and the only thing to do would be to rely on the so-called 'detente' between the superpowers and on 'peaceful transition' and to await the submissive withdrawal of colonialism and imperialism from the stage of history. this is a most absurd fallacy, which has long been refuted by the peoples of asia, africa and latin america with their personal experience from their national liberation struggles. we would like to ask: will colonialism die out by itself? can there be 'detente' between the colonialists and their colonies? when the

colonialists are relying on guns to maintain their brutal rule the people in the colonies have no other option than to take up arms and wage a tit-for-tat struggle to eventually overthrow the colonialist rule."

Chinese Delegate Speaks at 18th UNESCO General Conference

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 28, 1974)

tseng tao, head of the chinese delegation to the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), expounded at the general debate of the plenary meeting here today china's principled stand on a number of items discussed by the current session.

in his speech, tseng tao recalled that since the conclusion of 17th session of the general conference, the international situation has undergone further profound changes favourable to the peoples of the world. he pointed out that the dynamic third world has become the main force in the struggle of the peoples of the world against the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers. while striving to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism, safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy since attaining independence, he said, the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america, by relying on the wisdom and strength of their own people, have made unremitting efforts and scored gratifying achievements in developing national education, science and culture.

referring to the item on the agenda of the current session, the discussion of the problems of peace, elimination of colonialism and racialism, tseng tao pointed out that it is of primary importance to ascertain whence comes the threat to peace and wherein lies the source of war. in recent years, he said, the two superpowers have tried their utmost to create the false impression of "detente". the superpower which styles itself as a "socialist" country, in particular, has made the loudest utterance. however, their so-called "detente" is only a smoke-screen intended to cover up their rivalry for world hegemony and their aggression and expansion. he pointed out: "it is the contention for hegemony between the two superpowers and their policies of aggression and expansion that are the root cause of the intranquility in the world."

he pointed out: "a certain superpower has put forth at the current session, with ulterior motives, an item of curbing 'warmongering'. obviously it aims at diverting the attention of the people. in the present world, who is it that flagrantly dispatched its troops, warplanes and tanks to occupy one of its allies? who is it that brazenly instigated and backed the armed aggression against and dismemberment of pakistan? and who is it that of late openly supported and encouraged the expansionists in the sub-continent of south asia to annex a neighbouring country? again, who is it that makes a show of strength and create tension in the various regions of the world? isn't it known to all exclamation this superpower always talks in one way and acts in another."

he pointed out that as long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist in the world, there is the danger of war. at present the danger of war comes from the superpowers. "therefore, if unesco is to make its contribution to peace, it must firmly oppose hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and thoroughly expose their doubledealing tactics of mouthing fine words about 'detente' on the one hand and subjecting, with might and main, other countries to their aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying on the other," he added.

referring to the problem of combating colonialism, tseng tao pointed out that while old-line colonialism has not completely disappeared, neo-colonialism of all descriptions, including that particular neo-colonialism which flaunts the banner of "socialism" and claims to be "anti-imperialist" and "anti-colonialist", are now engaging in new colonial expansion in a vain attempt to replace old-line colonialism. against this people must be vigilantly on guard.

on the question concerning the general concept to be followed in educating the people within the framework of unesco's programme activities, he said: "we maintain that taking into account the reality of the contemporary world and the universal desires of the peoples of the world, it is necessary to give youth and all those to be educated an education against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and hegemonism, for it is these evils, particularly hegemonism practised by the superpowers, that constitute the severest threat to the struggles of the peoples of the world to strive for and safeguard national independence, the biggest obstacle to friendly co-operation among the peoples of the world and the greatest hindrance to the development of history. the chinese government and the chinese people have always supported all oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their struggles for liberation. we regard it as our bounden internationalist duty.

chairman mao tsetung has instructed us to 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony'. by 'digging tunnels deep', and 'storing grain everywhere', it is meant that, threatened with aggression and war by imperialism and social-imperialism, we must get materially prepared against war of aggression, and 'never seeking hegemony' means that at no time and under no circumstances will china be a superpower or seek hegemony, neither at present nor in decades or in a century to come when china becomes strong. both the great proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign of criticizing lin piao and confucius we have launched in china, in the final analysis, are campaigns for the purpose of educating the people so that the socialist china will be assured of never changing its nature and for ever standing side by side with the oppressed peoples and nations."

with regard to the policies unesco should follow in drafting its programme activities, he said: "in the promotion of international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture, our organization should respect the sovereignty and independence of each country and wipe out and resist the harmful effects and influences of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism on developing countries in education, science and culture, particularly opposing and preventing the control and infiltration by the superpowers. secondly, in its co-operation with developing countries for promoting their education, science and culture, unesco should pay closest attention to their urgent needs with a view to helping them improve, materially and technically, their capabilities of self-reliance. thirdly, in the training of personnel, unesco should bear in mind the desires and specific conditions of third world countries in order to help them to form and expand the ranks of their own cadres. we hold that these should constitute the major points of the activities of the organization."

he further stated: "as to the policies each country would like to pursue and programmes and projects it is to undertake in the fields of education, science and culture, it is entirely a matter of the sovereignty and internal affairs of the country concerned and can only be determined by the government and people of that country in the light of its specific conditions. in this connection, an exchange of information and experience is necessary, of course, but any foreign experience must be integrated with the reality at home. it is only by integrating with the reality of the native country that the most correct way comes out. it is harmful to impose experience on other countries with no regard to their specific conditions. it is all the more impermissible to interfere in and control another country's internal affairs on the pretext of assistance."

in his speech, tseng tao supported the proposal of a number of third world countries for the revision of the present constitution of unesco. he said: "as is known to all, the constitution of unesco, adopted in the mid-forties, has serious drawbacks. since the time of its adoption, twenty-eight years have elapsed and the world as well as unesco has undergone great changes. therefore, it has become inevitable to have an overall examination of the constitution and make necessary revisions based upon a serious consultation among member states at large and those of the third world in particular so as to bring it in line with the present world situation."

Third World Countries Condemn Apartheid at UN Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 29, 1974)

the special political committee of the u.n. general assembly yesterday concluded its general debate on the apartheid policy pursued by the south african regime.

representatives of two liberation movement organizations - the african national congress of south africa and the pan-africanist congress of azania -- took part in the debate as observers. the secretary general of the organization of african unity also spoke.

altogether 96 representatives made statements in the debate, which began on october 7. this number is one-third more than at the last session.

many third world countries' representatives sternly condemned the south african authorities for their obdurate policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. they denounced the imperialist countries which support the south african racist regime politically, economically and militarily. pledges were made to support the azanian people's struggle against the white colonialist rule and for national liberation.

the representative of guinea noted that one reason behind the south african racist regime's defiance of united nations resolutions was "support from the alliance of western powers".

the representative of uganda said that the system of apartheid was a well organized international

criminal syndicate whose purpose was to appropriate the wealth of south africa by the most cruel machinery possible. "it is clear that the united nations would have to attack at the root of that syndicate if it is to eradicate the crime of apartheid," he declared.

the representative of tanzania pointed out that the racist regime's policy of bantustans was aimed at furthering apartheid, depriving the inhabitants of their inherent right to shape the destiny of their own country, and dismembering that country and dispersing its people.

the representative of mauritania stressed that as long as there is injustice, racism and discrimination, there can be no real detente or lasting peace.

the representative of the pan-africanist congress said that a people, united around a revolutionary ideology, can defeat any enemy, no matter how powerful, through the invincible force of a people's war. "our forces are determined to vindicate their determination to wage revolutionary warfare on the battlefields in azania," he said.

the secretary-general of the organization of african unity said, "armed struggle is the only alternative method of making the pretoria racists and their accomplices listen to reason."

chinese representative chou chueh pointed out, "the south african white racists will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. they are desperately resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a vain attempt to save themselves from their doomed defeat." "from their experience in struggle, the african people have become increasingly aware of the need to use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the south african white colonialist authorities. in other words, it is necessary, on the one hand, to keep on exposing the counter-revolutionary deceptive tactics and, on the other hand, to constantly mobilize the masses to wage active mass struggles including armed struggle."

chou chueh revealed that the world peace council, which has long been reduced to a hired tool of a superpower, is engaged in sham support and real betrayal of the national liberation movements and the revolutionary struggle of the south african people. "we must maintain high vigilance against such an organization and not allow ourselves to be duped by it," he said.

earlier, the social, humanitarian and cultural committee of the u.n. general assembly concluded its general debate on the elimination of racism, racial

discrimination and apartheid. chinese representative hsing sung-yi pointed out in his statement that as the situation in southern africa is developing in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to the colonialist authorities, the colonialist authorities, in addition to continued use of violent repression, have resorted to all kinds of tricks and schemes to lull the people, such as fostering their puppets, splitting the liberation movement or plotting what they called "autonomy", etc. this calls for high vigilance, he stressed.

UN Security Council Reviews South African Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 30, 1974)

the u.n. security council held eleven meetings from october 18 up to today reviewing the relationship between the united nations and the south african racist regime in accordance with a resolution recently adopted by the current session of the u.n. general assembly.

before the council was a draft resolution jointly sponsored by four member states of the council, namely, kenya, mauritania, cameroon and iraq, asking the council to recommend to the general assembly "the immediate expulsion of south africa from the united nations in compliance with article 6 of the charter". article 6 of the u.n. charter reads: "a member of the united nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the general assembly upon the recommendation of the security council."

statements have been made at the council meetings one after another by representatives from many third world countries including algeria, dahomey, egypt, ghana, guinea, guyana, kuwait, libya, madagascar, mali, mauritius, morocco, nigeria, pakistan, peru, the congo, qatar, sierra leone, somalia, syria, tunisia, uganda, tanzania, upper volta and zaire. they severely condemned the south african racist regime for its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination at home and its various criminal activities abroad, including its illegal occupation of namibia, its collusion with the reactionary authorities of southern rhodesia in suppression of the zimbabwe people and its repeated provocations against the neighbouring african countries, and unanimously demanded that the reactionary

racist regime of south africa be expelled immediately from the united nations.

a socalled representative of the south african racist regime made a long speech at the council meeting in a vain attempt to defend itself, but his speech was thoroughly repudiated by the representatives of the third world countries.

rashleigh jackson, representative of guyana, said that the south african racist regime was a cancer in the body politic of africa. years of warnings and condemnations had had no effect, and the security council should take measures appropriate to the gravity of the matter, he added.

moulaye el hassen, representative of mauritania, said that the presence in the united nations of the racist regime of pretoria was an affront to the united nations and its charter and a serious attack on human rights and the dignity of the african people.

haissam kelani, representative of syria, said that the continued membership of the pretoria regime was an anomaly and a mockery of the united nations in the eyes of the world.

representatives of the national liberation movements in southern africa were also invited to make statements at the meetings.

chinese representative huang hua pointed out in his speech that the general assembly has adopted with an overwhelming majority a decision rejecting the credentials of the representatives of the south african racist regime and calling upon the security council to review the relationship between the united nations and south africa. the resolution calls upon the security council to pass a solemn verdict on the south african racist regime in accordance with the principles of the u.n. charter. this is entirely just.

after citing the crimes committed by the south african racists, he pointed out: "the south african authorities are pursuing a genocidal policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and practising fascist tyranny at home, while externally it is colluding with southern rhodesia and other colonialist regimes in repression of the national liberation struggles and making repeated provocations against the neighbouring independent african states in serious threat to their independence and security. moreover, they are the faithful agent protecting the enormous economic interests of world imperialism in southern africa."

huang hua sternly refuted the argument of the "representative" of the south african authorities in defence of their crimes.

he said that the deeds of the reactionary south african authorities have revealed their utter contempt for the charter of the united nations and its numerous resolutions. this is a challenge to the overwhelming majority of the u.n. member states. the chinese delegation held that the security council should adopt the resolution calling for the expulsion of south africa from the u.n. without any delay, he said.

he refuted the argument that "the expulsion of south africa is not in keeping with the legal procedure of the united nations" and the expulsion of south africa will lead to the loss of u.n. "restraint" over it.

as a matter of fact, he said, those who chant such tune with the greatest vigour are exactly those who have long been deliberately violating the arms embargo against south africa and giving energetic support to the reactionary south african authorities in various fields.

huang hua said, to eliminate the evils of racism and colonialism, it is necessary first of all to overthrow the rule of colonialism and imperialism and win complete national liberation. the oppressed people and nations must never pin the hopes of their liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. they can win victory only by strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle.

huang hua pointed out that the u.n. general assembly has already rejected the credentials of the representatives of the south african racists. if the draft resolution should be vetoed by certain members of the security council, that will only further expose the intransigence of the south african racists and their supporters who will find themselves in greater isolation and passivity among the people of the world, but the african people's struggle will not be affected in the least. africa belongs to the african people. azania belongs to the azanian people, and not to the handful of racists.

huang hua said that the chinese government and people have consistently supported the people of africa and azania in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

before casting his vote, u.s. representative john scali said loudly that his country's attitude regarding apartheid was "categorical opposition to it". "it is evil. it is ugly," he shouted. then, he described the four-nation draft resolution for the

expulsion of south africa as "a major strategic mistake", he went so far as to quibble that the u.s. delegation would vote against the draft resolution because the united states believed that "south africa should continue to be exposed over and over again to the blunt expression of the abhorrence of mankind for apartheid." "south africa could hear of this abhorrence only from afar, were we to cast them from our ranks, beyond the range of our voice," he alleged.

the british and french representatives took a similar approach.

the co-sponsors of the four nation draft resolution made their statements respectively before the voting. the representative of iraq said that there was no choice for the united nations but to resort to surgery. the representative of kenya said that truth could not be obscured by the veto. their statements were welcomed with warm applause by the audience.

then, the draft resolution was put to vote. 10 including australia, cameroon, china, indonesia, iraq, kenya, mauritania, and peru voted in favour of the draft resolution. austria and costa rica abstained. the united states, britain and france voted against it. because of the negative votes of the three permanent members of the council, the draft resolution was not adopted.

michel njine, representative of cameroon and president of the security council, made a statement after the vote. he expressed his thanks to all those representatives who had voted for the draft resolution, saying that the oppressed people of azania would always remember the political significance of that support.

United Nations Concludes Debate on Cyprus Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 1, 1974)

the united nations general assembly concluded its debate on the question of cyprus tonight and adopted a resolution calling upon all states to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the republic of cyprus and to refrain from all acts and intervention directed against it.

the resolution commends the contacts and negotiations taking place on an equal footing between the representatives of the greek cypriot and turkish cypriot communities, and calls for their continuation with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable political settlement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights.

the resolution also urges the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence and personnel from the republic of cyprus and the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs. it considers that all the refugees should return to their homes and calls upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to that end.

the resolution was unanimously adopted by 117 votes.

before the voting, chinese representative chou chueh made a statement explaining the vote. he said, "we appreciate the conciliatory attitude shown by the parties concerned with the cyprus question. we hope that the two cypriot communities and the countries concerned will conduct patient negotiations and settle their differences by peaceful means and on an equal footing. in our view, in order to settle the cyprus question, it is imperative to resolutely do away with superpower meddling and intervention." he pointed out that the wording of a paragraph in the draft should in no way be construed as a pretext for permitting the superpowers to interfere under any name whatsoever.

he also pointed out that the chinese delegation has always held its principled position on the question of dispatch of u.n. forces. consequently, it has reservations about that part of the draft concerning the u.n. forces in cyprus.

the debate on the question of cyprus began at the general assembly on october 28.

albanian representative rako naco said at the debate that the present crisis in cyprus was due first of all

to the hegemonic policies of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, which plotted against the peoples and sovereign countries. it proved that the two superpowers were scrambling for strategic positions in the mediterranean and doing their utmost to dominate this region. the so-called "world detente" they advertised was only empty talks, he added.

he pointed out that the diplomatic activities of the two superpowers on the cypriot question were not in favour of peoples of cyprus, greece and turkey. the soviet union wanted only to include this question in a deal with the united states.

the albanian representative stressed that the albanian government stood for strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the republic of cyprus, and hoped that the two communities of cyprus, as well as the greek and turkish peoples, would live in peace and entente. this comforms with their common interests and with the interest of peace in this region.

the representative of dahomey said that the security council had clearly failed to solve the grave problem placed before it as a result of the rivalries of the superpowers. he said that instead of relieving the great suffering of the people of cyprus, the superpowers, animated by their greed, were governed by considerations involving only their own interests.

speaking at the debate, representatives of the two superpowers tried to justify their objectives. the soviet representative again hawked its quack medicine, the dispatch of a so-called "special mission" by the security council, and called for an international conference to establish "new international guarantees." these were rejected by many countries long ago. the u.s. representative tried his best to whitewash the united states by saying that the serious situation in cyprus today has nothing to do with his country and bragged about u.s. aid to cyprus.

chinese representative huang hua delivered a speech at the plenary meeting this afternoon. he said: "fundamentally speaking, the cyprus question is a legacy of imperialist colonial rule. the imperialist policy of divide and rule and binding one to the other sowed the seeds of conflict." "today, the internal cause of the renewed eruption in cyprus and its grave development is the absence of a settlement of the issues between the two cypriot communities, and its external cause is the fierce contention between the two superpowers," he added.

in recent years, huang hua said, the contention between the two superpowers over cyprus has grown

fiercer with the intensification of their contention for hegemony in europe, the middle east and over the seas. after the july coup in cyprus, a superpower has done its utmost to incite dissension and exacerbate the situation so as to plunder a burning house, so to speak. at the same time, it issued one government statement after another. flaunting the banner of "maintaining peace and security" and "supporting national independence" and professing a compassionate concern for the interests of the cypriot people, it submitted a draft resolution one day followed by another proposal the next day at the security council meetings, calling for the dispatch of a "special mission" at one time and advertising the convocation of an international conference and the establishment of "new international guarantees" at another. he went on, "just look at the inglorious record of this superpower which has in recent years kept on sending more naval vessels for a show of force in the mediterranean and is seeking open and disguised military bases there; look at its ugly deeds of reaping fabulous profits in the middle east war through munition deals under the signborad of 'assisting the arab countries' and its expansion and infiltration into the middle east; look at its acts of betrayal in promising to send tens of thousands more emigrants to the israeli zionists every year at the expense of the interests of the palestinian and other arab people for the purpose of seeking the most-favoured-nation treatment from the other superpower; and look at its various performances in the south asian sub-continent. it will not be difficult to see that the acts of this superpower on the cyprus question are a repetition of past deeds, definitely not to serve the interests of the two cypriot communities but its own selfish interests. no matter how it masquerades itself, its has only one aim in mind, i.e. to make its way into that area by hook or by crook to squeeze out the other superpower and realize the old czar's century-old ambitious design of controlling the mediterranean so as to contend with the other superpower for world hegemony."

huang hua said: "the chinese government and people firmly hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus must be respected. we sincerely hope that through earnest negotiations the greek and turkish communities will find a reasonable solution to the problems existing in their relationship so that they can live together in equality, cooperation and harmony, and we are firmly opposed to superpower meddling. we maintain that, in the final analysis, the settlement of the cyprus question depends only on the cypriot people themselves. the cypriot people won their independence through long struggles in the past, and now they will surely be able to safeguard their independence in the struggle against imperialism

and hegemonism and manage their own state affairs well. despite the complexities of the cyprus question, so long as the greek and turkish communities in cyprus and the countries concerned seek to settle their differences through peaceful, patient and friendly consultations on an equal footing and with sincerity, the cyprus question can eventually be settled in a reasonable way."

huang hua pointed out: "on the international scope, the cypriot people's struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity is now also a component part of the struggle of the third world countries and peoples against imperialism and hegemonism. we appreciate the efforts made by many third world countries to oppose the meddling and intervention of the superpowers, facilitate the rapprochement and talks between the two cypriot communities and promote a settlement of the cyprus question. we hope that they will further play a positive role."

An Chih-yuan Addresses UN First Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 4, 1974)

chinese representative an chih-yuan today spoke at the first committee (political and security committee) of the u.n. general assembly on the question of disarmament. he exposed the arms race between the two superpowers and denounced the soviet trick of sham disarmament and real arms expansion.

an chih-yuan said, a year has elapsed since we discussed the question of disarmament at the 28th session of the general assembly. people may see that the accumulated arms of the superpowers have increased rather than decreased. their arms race has not abated, but on the contrary intensified. such being the case, the danger of war has not been reduced in the least. still less can there be any talk about "detente" in the international situation. the cause for all this lies in the ever fiercer contention between the two superpowers for hegemony on a global scale.

he pointed out: "since the beginning of the 'strategic arms limitation talks', the arms race between the superpowers has never abated. one of them has been particularly energetic in this respect. in recent years, while strenuously developing conventional weapons, it

has been developing its nuclear weapons on an unprecedented scale and with unparalleled speed. in the past decade, its icbms have increased almost tenfold. in the last two years, it has gone a step further to develop mirvs on a large scale in contention for nuclear superiority. in order to seek hegemony over the seas and oceans, it has made tremendous efforts to expand its navy and nuclear submarines. the total tonnage of its warships of various types have multiplied. its fleets ply every ocean of the world. not to be outdone, the other superpower has declared its intention never to be reduced to a 'secondary power' in terms of military strength and is also engaged in intensified arms expansion. recently, when they were conducting the resumed 'salt' talks, one superpower made tremendous efforts to develop mobile icbms, whereupon the other superpower declared the successful test-launching of an icbm from an air plane. this marks the beginning of a new round of arms race. is this not an ample proof?" he stressed: "the superpowers, plagued by ever more serious economic difficulties, are seeking, or will inevitably seek, a way out through the further militarization of their national economies. consequently, whether judging from the present situation or from the trend of its development, the world people are facing general and complete arms expansion by the superpowers, and definitely not general and complete disarmament."

exposing the soviet union for incessantly spreading the smokescreen of "disarmament" and "detente" within and outside the u.n., an chih-yuan said, "while obviously pursuing a policy of frantic arms expansion and war preparations, it babbles that 'a world without war has become a practical new historical period which has now arrived', unabashedly boasting that 'one of the most important orientations of the foreign policy of the soviet union is the struggle for the cessation of arms race and for disarmament'. while obviously engaged everywhere in political interference and military expansion against other countries to aggravate international tension, it proposes to 'supplement political detente with military detente' and alleges that 'today it can be certain that the sparks of war have been basically extinguished'. while persistently trying to maintain its nuclear monopoly and carrying out nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat against other countries, it stubbornly chooses to masquerade itself as a standard bearer of nuclear disarmament."

an chih-yuan pointed out, "the soviet union has lauded to the skies the so-called disarmament treaties and agreements concluded in recent years. but as pointed out by many representatives of third world countries, these stuffs can in no way be called

genuine disarmament agreements. some of them were designed to seek confirmation by the small and medium countries of the superpowers' nuclear monopoly; some were aimed at a temporary readjustment of the balance of their armaments in preparation for a more intense competition on a new basis; while others were entirely for window-dressing to deceive the public."

"the soviet union has been crying out for a speedy convocation of the world disarmament conference year in year out in an effort to create a false impression about its concern over disarmament," he said and added, "the fact is that over the years there have been held innumerable disarmament conferences under various names with the participation of soviet representatives. however, to date, who has ever seen the soviet union reduce from its stockpiles a single warship, a single tank or a single nuclear warhead?"

the chinese delegation, he said, has made the explicit proposal to the soviet representatives that the soviet union should undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, and to withdraw from abroad all its armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all its military bases on foreign soil, including nuclear bases. yet, turning a deaf ear to it, the soviet representative has thus far refused to respond. if a world disarmament conference of the type of an empty talk club is to be held under these circumstances with no clear aims and no fulfillment of the necessary pre-requisites, it could only serve to create a false sense of security and slacken the vigilance of the world people, he added.

"every year", he went on, "the soviet union comes up in the united nations with some new varieties of so-called proposals under the item of disarmament. the proposal it made last year on the so-called reduction of military budgets by 10 percent and the use of the funds saved for assisting the developing countries is a double fraud. since it is impossible for the soviet union either to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons or to cancel the debts incurred by some developing countries for the purchase of arms to resist aggression, is it not evidently a commercial hoax of a speculator to talk about using the money saved from disarmament for assisting the developing countries? after this hoax has been seen through and buried by the people of the world, the soviet union has produced this year a proposal on the so-called 'prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes'. the soviet representative asserted that in putting forth the proposal the soviet union was

motivated by its concern for international security and human well-being. well, is it not precisely the superpowers which possess a large amount of nuclear weapons that are menacing international security and human well-being? if the soviet side had any real concern for the security and well-being of mankind, why would it not do one or two practical and feasible things?" "the u.n. report on the indian ocean peace zone reveals that the superpowers are greatly increasing their military presence in the indian ocean, threatening the peace and security of the area. people have every reason to ask you to announce here what measures you intend to take to withdraw your military presence from the area," an chih-yuan said.

he stressed, "in order to combat nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail, a number of countries have put forward proposals for the establishment of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones, calling upon the nuclear countries to undertake due obligations. these are entirely just proposals, which the chinese government firmly supports. the chinese government has signed and ratified additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america. we firmly support the efforts to make the indian ocean a zone of peace. likewise, we now welcome the proposals made by pakistan, iran and other countries at the current session for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in south asia and a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the middle east, and we are prepared to undertake due obligations. but the soviet government, in disregard of the repeated appeals from the latin american countries, has thus far refused to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america. the soviet union has taken a negative attitude on the question of establishing peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones. the facts show that in order to realize the just proposals for the establishment of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is imperative to oppose resolutely the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and contention for hegemony and to persistently demand their acceptance of obligations in respect of such zones."

an chih-yuan said: "the people of various countries who went through two world wars hope to prevent the imperialists from unleashing a new war. their demand is entirely justified. the question is what policy should be adopted in order to effectively prevent the superpowers from launching a new war." "imperialism is the source of war in modern times. so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there exists the danger of war, and imperialism invariably resorts to the policy of peace deception and the policy of war alternately. the more it is actively

engaged in expansion and aggression abroad and in war preparations, the more energetically it will sing 'detente' and 'disarmament'. the imperialist powers did the same prior to the breakout of both world wars." "historical experience merits attention. is it not necessary for us now to maintain high vigilance against that superpower which is chanting 'detente' and 'disarmament' while engaged in frantic arms expansion and war preparations?"

an chih-yuan added, the small and medium countries which are confronted with the superpower threats of aggression and expansion must further strengthen their unity and necessary defence capabilities if they wish to take the destiny of their independence and security into their own hands.

"the facts have taught people that if the superpowers are allowed to continue peddling their empty talk about disarmament, and particularly if that superpower, which is hawking its quack medicine everywhere, is permitted to use sham disarmament and sham detente to lull the world people without being exposed and rebuffed, then the danger of an imperialist war will be increased contrary to the will of the people. conversely, one can be invincible only by mobilizing the people, uniting all the forces that can be united to form a broad united front against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, seriously exposing the superpowers' schemes of sham disarmament and genuine war preparations, and demanding their real actions on the question of disarmament, particularly on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and their real commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to withdraw all their forces from abroad and dismantle their military bases on foreign soil, while making every preparation to deal head-on blows to them wherever they should launch a war of aggression. this is the dialectical law of history and the reality of life, and such is the positive policy to fight against wars of aggression. in the final analysis, whether nuclear weapons or the superpowers, they are nothing but paper tigers before the world people who are united to wage persistent struggles. the superpowers' frantic arms expansion and war preparations by no means indicate their strength. on the contrary, it only serves to prove that they are in a plight of 'flowers fall off, do what one may'. so long as the people of the world deal with them seriously, they can be defeated," an chih-yuan said.

Chinese Delegate Addresses UN World Food Conference

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 7, 1974)

hao chung-shih, head of the chinese delegation to the united nations world food conference and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, expounded the views and opinion of the chinese delegation on solving the current world food problem when he spoke at the plenary meeting here this afternoon.

hao chung-shih said: "food is the people's basic means of subsistence. the current world food problem is mainly an urgent problem of numerous developing countries. on the food problem, there has always been an acute struggle between colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers, which practise plunder and control, and the developing countries, which fight against their plunder and control. this is an extremely important aspect of the present struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism as well as an important part of the serious struggle to smash the old international economic order and establish a new one."

hao chung-shih expressed deep sympathy with many developing countries which are in difficulties caused by shortage of grain. he said: "the developing countries cover vast territories and are abound in natural resources, and their people are industrious and valiant. they should have been able to have adequate food and clothing. then why are they faced with these difficulties?" "historical facts and present-day life fully prove that the food problem confronting developing countries is mainly the result of plunder and control by colonialism, imperialism and the superpowers. as we all know, in the last centuries, colonialism and imperialism have subjected regions of asia, africa and latin america to ruthless enslavement and plunder, forced on them a lop-sided single-product economy and the exchange of unequal values and extorted superprofits from them. as a result, the countries there have been unable to develop their national economy but have long remained poor and backward. since world war ii, one of the superpowers has been dumping large quantities of its 'surplus' food into the developing countries. this has seriously damaged the food production and exports of asia, african and latin american countries, turning some traditional food-exporting countries into food-importing ones and forcing more and more countries to live on food imports. foodgrains, which are the principal means of subsistence of the hundreds of millions of people in the third world, have actually been turned into imperialist-

monopolized commodities and even a means of superpower speculation and profiteering or superpower interference and control of other countries. after many developing countries attained political independence, the superpowers still control in varying degrees the economic life-lines of some developing countries and continue to intensify their exploitation and plunder by adopting neo-colonialist methods. as a result, many developing countries are unable to accumulate funds for developing their agriculture and solve their food problem. their difficulties become more serious when there is a crop failure or natural disasters."

hao chung-shih pointed out: "facts clearly show that it is colonialism, imperialism and the superpowers that have caused the present world food problem and that the developing countries are the victims. but the superpower which claims to be 'the natural ally of the developing countries', when talking about the causes of the food problem, keeps silent about imperialist and superpower plunder and exploitation. it puts the blame entirely on the developing countries, thereby fully revealing its ugly features as social-imperialism." "the superpowers still pick up the long-discredited malthusian theory of population and assert that the developing countries' 'food shortage is the result of over-population,' and that the 'rapid population growth is a mill-stone around the neck of the developing countries'. this fallacy, which reverses right and wrong and puts the blame on the victim, is surely being spread with ulterior motives.

"of late, one superpower is spreading another absurdity, asserting that the food problem is caused by the increase in oil prices, and threatening to use grain as a means against the third world. chiming in with this, the other superpower describes the rise in oil prices as an important factor for the increase in food prices. everyone with a little relevant knowledge knows that food prices had increased long before the rise in oil prices last year. this argument of the superpowers is entirely untenable. their resort to such absurdity only shows that they are not reconciled to the just action taken by the oil-producing countries of the third world to control their own oil production and pricing and break imperialist monopoly and domination. the superpowers are trying a thousand and one ways to riposte and make reprisal."

hao chung-shih said, "in order to solve the world food problem, it is imperative to change the extremely unreasonable state of affairs of plunder, monopoly and domination in the world today. true, the developing countries need to adopt necessary domestic measures to solve the food problem facing them. but as a primary prerequisite they should win and safeguard their political and economic independence

and shake off colonialist and imperialist plunder and control, thus securing the conditions for developing their national economy and industrial and agricultural production. the food problem is not an isolated one. it is inseparable from the present struggle of the third world to combat colonialism, imperialism and big-power hegemonism and to break down the old international economic order and establish a new one.

"whether a country can attain self-sufficiency in food is a big issue vital to its political and economic independence. to depend on food imports is no long-term policy. the developing countries have great potentials for developing agriculture and increasing food production. so long as a country works unremittingly in the light of its own specific features and conditions and advances along the road of independence and self-reliance, it is fully capable of solving its food problem."

hao chung-shih revealed, "in discussing a solution to the food problem, one superpower keeps harping on such falsehoods as "detente" and the use of money to be saved from disarmament to solve the food problem, while keeping silent about the struggle against imperialist and superpower plunder and control or the efforts of developing national economy independently and self-reliantly." he said: "the fact is that the two superpowers are fiercely contending with each other and wherever they contend there is no tranquillity. every day they talk about "detente" but are actually creating tension; there is no "detente" at all. the "detente" advertised by the superpowers is sheer deception and can in no way solve the food problem of developing countries. the assertion that money can be saved from disarmament to help developing countries solve their food problem is even more preposterous. every year the superpowers talk about disarmament, but are actually engaged in arms expansion. they are stepping up their arms race and keep increasing their arms expenditures. the superpower that strongly advocates the use of money saved from disarmament to aid developing countries has never honoured its own words. far from helping to solve the world food problem, the platitudes it is mouthing are designed to lead the conference astray and attain its own ulterior purposes."

referring to the grave food situation in old china and the economic blockade, and social-imperialism's perfidious attempt to strangle china by the neck after the founding of new china, he said, "under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the chinese people dauntlessly stood their ground against all these difficulties and refused to yield. putting up a determined struggle and working hard independently and self-reliantly, we have succeeded in building china into a socialist country with the

beginnings of prosperity. in the rural areas, we carried out the land reform, eliminated the feudalist system, led the peasants onto the road of collectivization and established rural people's communes throughout the country. in developing the national economy, we have been implementing the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. in making national economic plans, we give agriculture first priority and at the same time actively develop industry so as to equip agriculture and the other economic branches with advanced technology and give full play to the role of industry as the leading factor. in agricultural production, we act on the principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development, i.e., make a rational arrangement of grain crops and economic crops as well as forestry, animal-husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery, so as to meet the multiple needs of national construction and the people's livelihood. the people are the motive force in the making of history. throughout the countryside we have launched the mass movement of 'in agriculture, learn from tachai' to give full play to the energy, wisdom and creativeness of the broad masses. we are earnestly carrying out the 'eight-point charter for agriculture': soil improvement, use of fertilizer, irrigation, better seed strains, close planting, plant protection, better farm implements and field management, adopting scientific farming methods in a big way, and are engaged in farmland and irrigation building far and wide, thus wresting good harvests for years running. now the basic food situation in china is that the state, the collective and the commune members all have some grain reserves. the living standard of the chinese people is not yet high. a further rise in our standard of living calls for the continued efforts of our entire people. however, we have ensured the supply of the basic means of subsistence, stable food prices and adequate food for every one. this is unprecedented in chinese history. the facts in china have fully borne out the 'truth that revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population', as set forth by chairman mao tsetung."

hao chung-shih said: "china has also imported some food-grains from the world market, but china does not rely on imports for feeding her population. the main purpose of our imports is to change food varieties. in about three years from 1972 up to now, we have imported over two billion u.s. dollars' worth of grain, mainly wheat. in the same period, we have exported grain, mainly rice, valued at the same total amount. therefore china's food imports and exports in the past three years strike a rough balance in value. we have never engaged in any speculation in food. our rice exports are largely for supply and aid to third world countries. since international rice exports are limited in amount, the prices of rice

would further rise, causing even greater difficulties to many rice consumer countries if china should stop exporting rice. china is a country with a large population, and what we have achieved now is only a preliminary solution of the problem of feeding the chinese people. our contribution to solving the world food problem is yet very small. it is our hope that, along with the development of our industry and agriculture, we shall be able gradually to change this state of affairs.

"we consider that the world food problem is an important part of the current political and economic struggle, and that solution of the food problem must be closely linked with the third world's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and big-power hegemonism and with the struggle to break down the old, unequal international economic order and establish a new international economic order.

"we hold that, as food is man's basic means of subsistence, the people of all countries are entitled to an adequate food supply, and no country may use food as a means of interference, domination and plunder against other countries.

"we hold that the developing countries, in order to solve their food problem, must adhere to the principles of independence and self-reliance, fully tap their potentials and strive for self-sufficiency in food in the light of their specific conditions, thus gradually changing the situation of relying on imported food-grains to feed their people.

"we hold that deep sympathy and concern should be given to those developing countries in acute food difficulties, and that it is necessary to render them timely and effective aid in all forms. the developed countries should shoulder the main responsibility in this regard. the developing countries can support and aid one another on a voluntary basis. any aid must be based on strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient and must not be accompanied by any conditions or the extortion of any special privileges or excessive profits. it is impermissible in the name of food aid to exploit the recipient countries by usury, blackmail them or take advantage of their difficulties to press for debt service. we support all reasonable propositions and effective measures in this regard.

"we support the reasonable demand of the developing countries for the transfer of agricultural technology from developed countries. such transfer should be practical, effective, economical and convenient for use.

"we hold that international trade should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods. we support the demand of the developing countries for food imports at fair and reasonable prices. we support their reasonable demand for improved trade terms, removal of the developed countries' tariff and non-tariff barriers, expansion of sales markets and the fixing of fair prices.

"we hold that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. we support the full right of the developing countries, which comprise the great majority of the world's population, to take part in all decision-making on food. superpower monopoly and control are absolutely impermissible.

"we hold that the sovereignty of all countries must be strictly respected and that no international food measures should be imposed on any country or interfere in its internal affairs. it is essential to respect the sovereignty of all countries over their natural resources and ensure that they can fully use their own resources, free from encroachment and plunder, so that they may solve the food problem and develop their national economy."

hao chung-shih said, "the chinese people will, as always, stand together with the other third world countries and all oppressed nations and peoples in a determined struggle to solve the present world food problem, establish a new international economic order and oppose colonialism, imperialism and big-power hegemonism."

at the beginning of his speech, hao chung-shih stated solemnly that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people. the presence of the representatives of the lon nol puppet clique at this conference is entirely illegal. he also stated solemnly that the representative of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is fully entitled to take part in the conference and the unilateral representation of the saigon administration at this conference is most unreasonable.

UN General Assembly Adopts Ruling Against South African Regime

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 12, 1974)

the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon approved a ruling of its president that the general assembly refuses to have the delegation of south african regime participate in its work at the session.

after abdelaziz bouteflika, president of the assembly, declared his ruling and its approval by the general assembly by an overwhelming majority vote, long, rousing applause resounded in the assembly hall, signalling a victory of the third world countries in their fight against racisim and colonialism.

it may be recalled that the plenary meeting of the assembly approved on september 30 a recommendation of its credentials committee on the rejection of the credentials of the representatives of the south african regime and adopted a relevant resolution calling upon the security council to review the relationship between the united nations and the south african racist regime. at the u.n. security council meetings in late october, though representatives of many third world countries strongly condemned the south african regime for its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination at home and its criminal activities abroad, the council failed to adopt a resolution recommending to the general assembly the expulsion of the south african regime from the united nations. this was due to the negative votes cast by three permanent council members: the united states, britain and france.

speaking on the failure of the security council in taking action on south african regime, tanzanian representative salim ahmed salim, speaking on behalf of the african group, said that the security council debate showed the universal condemnation of the apartheid regime and its practices. the security council draft resolution was vetoed but the south african representatives' credentials had been rejected. it was a serious anachronism that the south african regime's delegation continued taking part in the proceedings of the session. he asked the president of the general assembly to make a ruling under the current situation.

representatives from tunisia, syria, guyana, yugoslavia, nigeria, the philippines, iraq, kenya and other countries also spoke at the meeting. they all supported the request made by the tanzanian representative on behalf of the african countries.

chinese representative huang hua pointed out that the result of the security council deliberations on this question has greatly disappointed and angered the overwhelming majority of member states as well as the azanian and african people and all justice-upholding peoples of the world. in order to support the struggle of the azanian and namibian peoples, the president of the assembly, in compliance with the strong desire of the overwhelming majority of member states, has rightly made the ruling to forbid the representatives of the south african racist authorities to participate in the work of the plenary meetings and main committees of the current session. in the opinion of the chinese delegation, such a ruling is in accord with the spirit of the charter and the practice of the assembly and is perfectly just. it will certainly be supported by the overwhelming majority of member states and welcomed by all justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world.

in response to the request of many representatives, president abdelaziz bouteflika gave an interpretation of the decision taken by the general assembly to reject the credentials of the south africa regime's representatives. he said, on the basis of the consistency with which the assembly had regularly refused to accept the credentials of the south african delegation, one might legitimately infer in explicitly terms that "the general assembly refuses to have the delegation of south africa participate in its work".

his ruling won very warm applause from the majority of delegations.

to prevent the president from making the just ruling, u.s. representative scali furiously took the floor, alleging that the ruling "denied the fundamental rights of a member state". he asked a recorded vote on the ruling.

on the demand of representatives of liberia, tunisia and tanzania, the president's ruling was then put to vote and was adopted by 91 in favour, 22 against, with 19 abstentions.

rejoicing at the victory of their common struggle against racism and colonialism in southern africa, representatives of the third world countries again applauded incessantly and congratulated each other.

UN First Committee Adopts Resolution on
Making Indian Ocean a Peace Zone

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 14, 1974)

the first committee of the u.n. general assembly adopted a draft resolution today, urging the littoral and hinterland states of the indian ocean, the permanent members of the security council and other major maritime countries using the main routes of the indian ocean to give tangible support to the establishment and preservation of the ocean as a zone of peace.

the draft resolution provides that for the realization of the objective of the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace, it is necessary for the great powers to enter into immediate consultations with the states concerned, with a view to adopting positive measures for the elimination of all foreign bases and of all manifestations of great power military presence in the region conceived in the context of great rivalry.

the draft resolution also calls upon the great powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the region of the indian ocean as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and promotion of peace and security in the area.

the draft resolution was adopted with seventynine states, including china, voting in favour and none against. the soviet union, the united states, israel and some others abstained.

it was co-sponsored by the 15 member of the ad hoc committee on the indian ocean. explaining the draft resolution on november 11, representative of sri lanka h.s. amerasinghe pointed out that "the great powers' military presence in the indian ocean is obviously a matter of competition, and whatever they do there is conceived in the context of their mutual rivalry. they were daily trying to improve the sophisticated nature of their armaments in that region."

speaking on the question, chinese representative lin fang said that china actively supports the just proposal for making the indian ocean a peace zone.

"the root cause of the turbulence and unrest in the indian ocean region lies mainly in the policy of aggression and expansion in the region pursued by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states," he said.

he added, "in its attempt to realize its ambition for world hegemony, one superpower which flaunts the banner of 'socialism' has in recent years set up a

permanent fleet in the indian ocean and dispatched large numbers of naval ship to ply the indian ocean and even carry out large-scale military exercises there. in the past few years, its shipdays in the indian ocean have increased almost fivefold. it is seeking by all means military bases along the coasts of the indian ocean and is carrying out interference and subversive activities. the other superpower in its intensified contention has also made tremendous efforts to augment its military strength in the indian ocean and expand its military bases there."

ling fang stressed, "in order to realize the just proposal of making the indian ocean a zone of peace, it is imperative, first of all, to put an end to the two superpowers' military expansion and contention for hegemony in the region, withdraw all foreign naval fleets from the region and dismantle all foreign military bases and installations there."

he also pointed out that the establishment of the indian ocean peace zone also depends on the countries in the region basing their relations on the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. however, he said, a certain country in this region, in pursuance of the policy of expansion and blackmail, has openly annexed a small neighbour recently. this runs counter to the purpose of making the indian ocean a zone of peace.

UN World Food Conference Closes

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 17, 1974)

the united nations world food conference closed here yesterday, after adopting a "declaration on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition".

referring to the root cause of the present world food problem, the declaration points out: the situation of the peoples afflicted by hunger and malnutrition arises from their historical circumstances including social inequalities, including in many cases alien and colonial domination. foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms, continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of

the developing countries and all the peoples involved.

the declaration stresses that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, are equal. all countries have the full right to participate in the decisions on the food problem.

on the approach to the solution of the food problem, the declaration points out that the developing countries reaffirm their belief that the primary responsibility for ensuring their own rapid development rests with themselves. it says that for a solution of the food problem, all efforts should be made to eliminate the widening gaps which today separate developed and developing countries and to bring about a new international economic order.

after the adoption of the declaration and other resolutions, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation pi chi-lung addressed the conference saying that the declaration had been adopted on the basis of full consultation and through the joint effort of many delegations. it is, he said, a positive contribution to the determination of the path to be followed and actions to be taken in solving the world's food problems. he declared that the chinese delegation retained its reservations on the establishment of the international food security system and the world food information system, mentioned in the declaration.

referring to the resolution on the so-called "reduction of military expenditures for increasing food production" adopted at the conference, pi chi-lung pointed out, "for many years, the superpowers have been engaged in arms expansion, their munitions are piling higher and higher while the arms race between them is getting more intense with each passing day. it is their frenzied arms expansion that is endangering international peace and security. if there is to be disarmament or reduction of military expenditure, it should first of all be the disarmament of the superpowers and the reduction of their military expenditure. as for the large numbers of small and medium-sized countries which are facing the threat of colonialism, zionism and big power hegemonism, they have to consider above all how to strengthen their self-defence forces to safeguard their state sovereignty and independence." he stressed that "the superpower which clamours for saving money through disarmament to aid developing countries is in practice saving its all other spendings to back up its arms expansion. its worn-out lingoes are but out-and-out deceitful talk." the chinese delegation, he said, holds that this advocacy is of no help to the solution of the present world food problem, and thus expresses firm opposition to it.

dwelling on this resolution the albanian representative pointed out that soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism are stepping up the arms race between them. soviet social-imperialism is only paying lip-service to disarmament and reduction of military budget with a view to "legalizing their arms race". the albanian delegation therefore expressed disapproval of the resolution.

vice-chairman of the chinese delegation pi chi-lung also made a statement on the mentioning in some resolutions of the world bank and the international monetary fund organization. pointing out that these two organizations still allow the chiang kai-shek clique to occupy illegally the legitimate seats of china, he demanded that they must immediately carry out the resolution of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, oust the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique and immediately restore the lawful rights of the people's republic of china.

Chinese Representative Speaks on Palestine Question at UN Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 18, 1974)

intensified superpower contention in the middle east and their crimes of abetting israeli zionist aggression were strongly condemned by huang hua, chinese representative to the united nations, at today's general assembly plenary meeting on the palestine question. he expressed support to the just struggle of the palestinian and arab people.

huang hua first of all warmly welcomed the delegation of the palestine liberation organization which attended the meeting.

huang hua pointed out: the middle east embracing palestine has long been an important scene of rivalry among the imperialist powers for hegemony. as early as world war 1, the imperialist powers began to foster zionism. in 1948, the imperialists artificially created the state of israel. thereafter, the israeli zionists supported and abetted by imperialism have incessantly committed aggression and expansion against palestine and the arab countries and launched several large-scale wars of aggression within the short space of two decades and more. they evicted over a million palestinian

people who had lived in their homeland for generations. furthermore, they invaded and occupied large tracts of arab territories, inflicting untold sufferings on the countries and peoples concerned.

he continued: after world war ii, the united states replaced the influence of the old-line imperialists in the middle east. later, socialist soviet union degenerated into social-imperialism. in order to contend for world hegemony, these two superpowers have been stepping up their rivalry for spheres of influence in the middle east, which is strategically important and rich in oil resources. one of the superpowers has long used israel as its tool for expansion in the middle east. openly declaring that it is "committed" to israel, it is sending an enormous and unceasing supply of sophisticated weapons and economic assistance in brazen support of israel's aggression and expansion. the other superpower, under the slogan of supporting the arab countries and palestinian people, is actually employing reactionary dual tactics. taking advantage of others' difficulties, it racks its brains to infiltrate into this region. through the sale of munitions, it tries to control the source of their supply of arms in addition to the extortion of privileges and fabulous profits -- while at the same time it uses the suspension of arms supply as political blackmail and even resorts to intervention and subversion to force the recipient countries to submit to its policy. in the 1967 war, its acts of betrayal brought setbacks to certain arab countries. in october 1973 when the fight against israeli aggression had just started, it resorted to the same old trick to obstruct and sabotage the war of resistance against aggression of the arab countries and palestinian people at a critical juncture of the war. on the other hand, it continued to provide israel with manpower and potential soldiers to bolster up the israeli zionists. over a long period, in tune with the other superpower, it has described the palestine question as a so-called "problem of refugees" and vilified the persistent armed struggle of the palestinian people as "riots", in an attempt to wipe out the palestine liberation cause altogether, -- all this is well-known fact. recently, with the changes in the situation, it has altered its tactics to make itself appear as a most loyal supporter of the palestine cause. however, despite its changes this superpower has never departed from its ultimate aim, that is, to maintain a "no war, no peace" situation in the middle east for contention with the other superpower and expansion of its spheres of influence.

he stressed: "the essence of the middle east and palestine questions lies in the israeli zionist aggression and the contention between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for hegemony in the middle east versus the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression and hegemonism."

huang hua praised the palestinian and the arab peoples for their heroic and dauntless struggles. particularly in the october war of 1973, the palestinian people, together with the egyptian, syrian and other arab peoples brought about an excellent situation through their fighting.

huang hua pointed out, "over the years the united nations under the manipulation of the superpowers adopted a most unjust attitude on the palestine question."

he went on: "the chinese government and people have always stood on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples who have been subjected to oppression and aggression and firmly support their just struggle. we have never been opposed to the jewish people. however, we are resolutely opposed to the zionist policies of expansion and aggression. ever since the founding of the people's republic of china we have refused to have any contact with the israeli zionists who persist in aggression. we are resolutely against the two superpowers' contention in the middle east and against their support and abetment to the israeli zionists. we maintain that the united nations must rectify its past unjust attitude on the palestine question and adopt a just resolution on this question to recognize the palestinian people's national rights and support their restoration. in our view, the struggle for the restoration of the palestinian national rights and the struggle for the recovery of lost arab territories form an integral whole. in the interest of a real settlement of the palestine question, the israeli zionist aggressors must withdraw from all the occupied arab territories, the palestinian people must regain all their national rights and, moreover, it is necessary to maintain high vigilance and firmly oppose all superpower schemes of aggression, subversion, control and interference against palestine and the arab countries and peoples."

before the close of the afternoon meeting, soviet representative y.a. malik took the floor and made a vicious attack on huang hua's speech.

his slander was eloquently refuted by chinese representative chuang yen.

chuang yen asked malik: the soviet representative has time and again unblushingly bragged about the so-called soviet military "assistance" to the arab countries. but why did he not dare talk about the essence of this so-called military "assistance"? who was it that took advantage of others' difficulties to reap fabulous profits through munition deals in the war? who is it that has blackmailed and asked for all kinds of privileges by means of so-called military "assistance"? and who was it that used arms supply as political blackmail to sabotage the arab people's just struggle against aggression at the critical juncture of the october war last year? all these facts have been openly

exposed and severely condemned on many occasions by impartial arab public opinion. you have styled yourselves a "natural ally" of the arab and palestinian people. if this were true, why do you not dare, in response to the call of the chinese representative, openly declare that all your military assistance for the arab countries' resistance to foreign aggression will be free and gratis and that you will no longer be a merchant of death, or at least you will not press for the debt-servicing if you had charged for your weapons in the past, or to be more generous, you will simply declare the cancellation of all these military debts and let them be gone with the wind exclamation will not that be more practical?

the chinese representative went on, as for the soviet government's long-time flirting with the israeli zionists and its connivance at their aggression against palestine and arab countries, it is all the more a fact known to everyone.

the objective facts show that the frantic contention between the two superpowers for hegemony in the middle east is the root cause of the turbulence in that region. the arab and palestinian people have come to see ever more clearly that in order to recover the lost arab territories and regain the national rights of the palestinian people, it is imperative not only to oppose firmly the israeli zionist policies of aggression and expansion but also firmly to oppose and get rid of superpower intervention, infiltration and control, the chinese representative concluded.

Exploitation of Southern Africa by International Monopoly Capital Denounced in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 19, 1974)

the fourth (trust) committee of the u.n. general assembly held general debate from november 11 to 19 on the activities of foreign economic interests in territories under colonial domination.

in their speeches, representatives of many third world countries denounced international monopoly capital for its activities of exploiting the people in southern africa, plundering natural resources there and reaping fabulous profits. they pointed out that international imperialism and monopoly capital have collaborated with the racist regimes in rhodesia and south africa and other colonial authorities to impede the realization of national self-determination

and independence of the native people. they strongly demanded that further deterioration of the situation should be checked in the spirit of the "declaration" and "programme of action" on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly.

sierra leonean representative joka-bangura said that the policies of the foreign monopolies had plunged the indigenous inhabitants into an abyss of misery where widespread illiteracy and high infant mortality existed.

zairian representative emany mata likambe said the real owners of the territories were forced to bare subsistence levels while the usurpers extorted immense profits.

nigerian representative edwin o. ogbu said that intensification of investments by multinational western companies constituted direct assistance to the illegal minority regimes in south africa and zimbabwe in their armed repression of the legitimate owners of those lands.

yousif mukhtar of the sudan, razak soomro of pakistan, ihab souror of egypt, and amer salih araim of iraq all condemned foreign corporations for their exploitation and extortion of huge profits.

pedro angara-aragon, representative of the philippines, said that activities of foreign economic interests served as a major impediment to the attainment of political independence by the people of south africa.

representative of venezuela horacio arteaga acosta said that colonialism was based on the exploitation of the natural and human resources in the territories it controlled. today, the developing countries had intensified their struggle to obtain absolute control over their natural resources.

chinese representative wu miao-fa said in his statement that in order to preserve their enormous economic interests in southern africa, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are giving vigorous political and military support to the racist regimes in southern rhodesia and south africa and other colonialist authorities, forming a reactionary military alliance with them in joint repression of the national liberation movement of the people in azania, zimbabwe, namibia and the portuguese colonies.

he said, "while colonialism and imperialism are continuing their exploitation and plunder in africa and other regions, social-imperialism has also joined their ranks. under the signboard of 'assistance'

and 'support', it is doing its utmost to infiltrate into africa. patterning after the western 'transnational corporations', it shares stock-holding, makes investments in mine-extraction and runs various types of corporations for profiteering on others' territories." in the name of "economic assistance" and "trade", it monopolizes their industrial and agricultural products. buying cheap and selling dear, it is engaged in speculative deals to reap fabulous profits. it has thus become a downright international speculator. in conducting survey of underground mineral resources for others, it keeps the acquired data in its own possession, leaving nothing to the recipients. the ugly features and sinister acts of this international exploitor have been seen through by an increasing number of third world countries and peoples, he added.

he pointed out that the national liberation struggles in southern africa are developing vigorously. with the development of the liberation struggles, there is bound to be a new upsurge in the struggle against foreign monopoly capital's plunder and exploitation.

UN General Assembly First Committee Adopts Draft Resolution on South Asian Nuclear-Free Zone

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 20, 1974)

the first committee of the u.n. general assembly today adopted a draft resolution, endorsing, in principle, the concept of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in south asia.

the draft resolution demanded that nuclear-weapon states should not use or threat to use nuclear weapons against the states of the region.

it expressed the hope that all states, and in particular the nuclear-weapon states, will lend their full cooperation for the effective realization of the aims of this resolution.

it also invited the states of the south asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon states as may be interested to initiate, without delay, necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of these objectives.

the draft resolution sponsored by pakistan was adopted by a vote of 84 in favour, including china and many other third world countries. india voted against it. the soviet union, the united states and some others abstained.

introducing the draft resolution on november 15, pakistani representative agha shahi said that it was an important step to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon states to set up a nuclear-weapon-free zone in certain regions. he said that it was important that until an agreement was reached, the states of the region should refrain from any action that would retard or impair the possibilities of achieving the objective of denuclearizing south asia.

shahi said the pakistani delegation appreciated china's reiteration for several times during past years that it would never be the first to use nuclear weapons, or to have recourse to nuclear threat against non-nuclear-weapon states. he said it had been confirmed that france was ready to undertake not to threaten others with its nuclear weapons.

explaining his vote in favour of the draft resolution at today's meeting, chinese representative lin fang said, the pakistan proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in south asia is just and reasonable. he stated that the chinese delegation would vote for the draft resolution and that it was ready to undertake due obligations according to its consistent stand on nuclear disarmament and nuclear-free zone.

lin fang pointed out, "at present, the superpowers which possess a large amount of nuclear weapons have continued to accelerate their nuclear arms race and contention for spheres of influence, seriously menacing peace and security of non-nuclear countries and regions. the south asian sub-continent has also seen the intensifying contention between the two superpowers, one of which has supported the expansionist policies of a certain country in the region in addition to carrying out intervention and subversion by all means against some countries there. this has caused prolonged turbulence and unrest in the south asian situation. therefore, in the desire for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in south asia, it is imperative to guard against and oppose the superpower aggression and intervention and the expansionist acts of any country".

lin fang pointed out that in its preambular part, the draft resolution referred to the question of general and complete disarmament and the halting of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. the chinese delegation held its own views on these questions and therefore had reservations about these references, he said.

the committee adopted a draft resolution at its meeting yesterday, urging the soviet union to sign and ratify the additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america (treaty of tlatelolco), as has already been done by the other nuclear-weapon states to which the united nations began to address its appeals in 1967.

presenting the draft resolution, mexican representative garcia robles said that the soviet union is the only nuclear-weapon state which has yet to heed the appeals of the u.n. general assembly.

robles said that the latin american states sponsoring the draft resolution cannot understand the soviet union's refusal to listen to the repeated appeals of the united nations -- a refusal which has resulted in what appears to the representatives of most states to be a position of total isolation in this connection. he asked the soviet union why it has most frequently expressed its "unreserved support" for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones but its deeds have been contrary to its words?

before the draft resolution was put to vote, soviet representative aleksey roschin again defended the unjustified position of the soviet union. in a tone of accusing latin american countries, he said, "the soviet side believes that the tlatelolco treaty does not fully guarantee the non-nuclear status of latin america". in disregard of the strong demand of latin american countries, the soviet union abstained on the draft resolution. this attitude once again aroused indignation among the representatives of latin american states.

Draft Resolution on Middle East Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Adopted at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1974)

the first committee of the u.n. general assembly adopted a draft resolution today, commending the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the middle east.

it was adopted by 103 in favour, none against with 3 abstentions.

explaining his vote for the draft resolution, chinese representative lin fang pointed out: "the root cause of the turbulence and unrest in the middle east lies in the contention between the two superpowers for hegemony and israeli zionist aggression. therefore, in order to realize the desire of making the middle east a nuclear-weapon-free zone, it is imperative to oppose firmly superpower hegemonism and the zionist policies of aggression and expansion." he also stated that china has its own views and reservations on the references to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the question of general and complete disarmament contained in the preambular and operative parts of the draft.

the committee today also adopted a draft resolution, sponsored by pakistan, on the need to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. it also stresses that it is imperative for the countries of the world to devise effective measures to assure the security of non-nuclear-weapons states.

while explaining china's vote for the draft resolution, lin fang pointed out, "when the superpowers are frantically engaged in arms race, particularly in nuclear arms race, and are carrying out interference, subversion, aggression and expansion everywhere, it is fully understandable that the numerous non-nuclear countries are concerned with their own security and wish to be free from the threat of nuclear war. it is completely just and reasonable for them to demand that the nuclear countries not to use nuclear weapons against them."

lin fang said, "the chinese government deeply sympathizes with and firmly supports the numerous non-nuclear countries in their just struggle against the policy of nuclear-threat and blackmail of the superpowers, and for the defence of independence, territorial integrity and state sovereignty".

he declared, "after our first successful nuclear test in 1964, the chinese government issued a solemn declaration that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. consequently, the chinese delegation has solemnly stated on many times that china will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free-zones. we have already undertaken such an obligation regarding nuclear-free-zone in latin america, and we are ready to undertake due obligations regarding nuclear-free-zones in south asia and the middle east. we believe that this is the obligation nuclear countries should undertake for the security of non-nuclear countries." china expresses its hope that the other nuclear countries will do the same, he added.

the committee adopted a draft resolution on denuclearization of africa on november 21, calling upon all states to consider and respect the continent of africa as a nuclear-free zone. it also calls upon all states to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the african continent.

based on its consistent stand of supporting nuclear-free zones, the chinese delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution sponsored by 25 african countries. it reserved china's views on the questions of general and complete disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons referred to in the preamble of the draft resolution.

UNESCO Urges International Non-Governmental Organizations to Expel Chiang Kai-shek Clique Elements

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 23, 1974)

the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) adopted at its plenary meeting this morning a draft resolution tabled by the chinese delegation, urging all international non-governmental organizations which maintain relations with unesco and in which bodies or elements linked with chiang kai-shek still participate, having illegally usurped the name of china, to take measures to exclude them immediately and to break off all relations with them.

in october last year, the 93rd session of the unesco executive board adopted a resolution calling upon the international non-governmental organizations to expel

the chiang kai-shek clique elements and severe all relations with them. since then, however, bodies or elements having connections with the clique and illegally usurping the name of china have still been carrying on activities in certain international non-governmental organizations. therefore, the 94th session of the executive board decided last june to include into the agenda of the 18th unesco general conference the question of expelling the chiang kai-shek clique from such organizations.

deputy leader of the chinese delegation hu sha made a speech when the chinese draft resolution was discussed. he pointed out that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. the chiang kai-shek clique entrenched in taiwan has long since been repudiated by the chinese people. it has no right at all to join any international organization, be it governmental or non-governmental, whatever name it may use.

hu sha declared, "the only correct solution to this problem is by expelling the bodies or elements under the administration of the chiang kai-shek clique and severing all connections with them. any other expedients such as changing the names of the bodies or elements under the administration of the chiang kai-shek clique or 'welcoming the participation by the appropriate institutions of the people's republic of china' on the one hand and yet refusing to take resolute measures to expel bodies or elements linked with the chiang kai-shek clique on the other, are, willy-nilly, tantamount, in objective reality, to creating 'two chinas' or 'one china and one taiwan'. they amount to interference in china's internal affairs and are absolutely unacceptable to the chinese government and the chinese people and will never succeed."

the stern and just position of the chinese delegation was supported by korea, albania, romania, iraq, syria and many other countries.

earlier, the chinese delegation distributed at the meeting the november first statement of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china. the statement firmly opposes the scheme of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" at the 15th session of the conference of the international council of scientific unions held in istanbul last september. it solemnly pointed out that certain leading officials of the organization must discard their wrong position.

Chinese Representative Supports Immediate Restoration of RGNUC's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 26, 1974)

chinese representative huang hua pointed out at the u.n. general assembly platform that a decision should be made at the present session of the general assembly to immediately restore the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.) in the united nations and oust the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique.

huang hua was speaking at a plenary session this morning during the debate on the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations.

huang hua said, "at the 28th session of the general assembly last year, many countries upholding justice put forward the proposal on the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations. however, during the debate, some one moved to postpone the discussions of this question until this year by resorting to a procedural trick. this was totally unjustified. the chinese delegation shares the views of other co-sponsors that the current session of the general assembly should adopt a decision to restore immediately the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and to expel the representatives of the lon nol traitorous clique, which brooks no further delay under any pretext."

he stated, "the so-called question of cambodia has been created solely by the u.s. aggression against cambodia."

he said, "the essence of the cambodian question lies in the gross violation of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter by a superpower, its flagrant subversion and aggression against a sovereign state of the third world which pursued a policy of non-alignment, and its illegal deprivation of the rights of the lawful government of that victimized country in the united nations. such an absurd situation absolutely cannot be tolerated by the numerous third world countries or any country and people that uphold justice and earnestly defend the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter."

huang hua pointed out, "in the past four years and more, the broad masses of the patriotic cambodian armymen and people under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state prince norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with prince penn nouth as the prime

minister and mr. khieu samphan as the deputy prime minister, have waged a vigorous just war for national salvation to defend the national independence and sovereignty and restore the lost peace and neutrality. as a result, great victories have been achieved. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have already liberated ninety per cent of the total territory and eighty per cent of the population. the cambodian people's armed forces, growing ever stronger in the fight, have become a powerful people's army with excellent military training and rich fighting experience. the liberated areas under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia have been daily expanded and consolidated and have been linked up into a contiguous area, where government organs have been established at various levels."

huang hua said, "the royal government of national union of cambodia is enjoying increasingly high international prestige. it has now been recognized by more than sixty countries. it has friends all over the world. these facts are the most eloquent refutation to the malicious lies spread by imperialism within and outside this hall to the effect that the royal government of national union is a 'government in exile'."

huang hua pointed out, "the liberation cause of the cambodian people is advancing victoriously. on the other hand, the traitorous lon nol clique entrenched in phnom penh under the heavy blows of the people's armed forces is in the midst of mass desertion and heading for doom. the few towns and cities in which it is besieged are like lonely islands in the vast ocean of liberated areas on the point of being submerged. the phnom penh traitorous clique itself is rent by disunity and riddled with contradictions. in the areas under its temporary control, the economy is in a mess, prices are soaring and the people destitute."

he said, "the tide of demonstrations for subsistence, democracy, freedom and liberation waged by the workers, soldiers, students and teachers is rising vigorously with increasing momentum, forcefully pounding away at the reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol clique." huang hua said, "the royal government of national union of cambodia representing the true interests of the cambodian people and having the firm support of the entire people is the sole lawful government of the cambodian people, while the lon nol clique is but a group of cambodian quislings, a handful of traitorous national scum, which has been imposed on the cambodian people by outside forces and is, therefore, totally illegal.

huang hua stressed, "since the cambodian question originated from the interference, subversion and aggression against a non-aligned third world country

by foreign forces, its true settlement requires that the u.s. government should immediately stop all its support and assistance to the traitorous lon nol clique so that the cambodian people may settle their own affairs free from outside interference. however, the u.s. government has been doing exactly the opposite. thus far it has not ceased its interference and aggression against cambodia; what is more, it has tried in a thousand and one ways to force a great number of member states to agree to retain the traitorous lon nol clique which has usurped the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations. its purpose is to cover up the facts about its aggression, intervention and subversion and to gain time for continued blood transfusion to this puppet clique to prolong its precarious existence. the so-called 'peace talks' proposal dished up by the lon nol clique not long ago is a clumsy farce stage-managed by its foreign boss to that end. the draft resolution recently submitted to the current session of the general assembly by certain countries urging the parties directly concerned in cambodia to hold talks is also suited to the needs of the policy of the united states. in plain language, the true intent of this draft resolution, like the so-called proposal of the traitorous lon nol clique, is to continue the usurpation of the lawful seat of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations by the traitorous lon nol clique and legalize the continued u.s. aggression and intervention in cambodia. completely evading the basic fact that the u.s. aggression is the sole root cause of the war in cambodia, it attempts to force the lawful government of cambodia to hold so-called talks with the imperialist puppet through the instrumentality of the united nations. under the signboard of 'free from outside interference', it actually tries hard to defend the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of cambodia. according to this draft resolution, there would be no need to stop the u.s. aggression and interference in cambodia. on the contrary, the united nations would be asked to interfere in a question which falls entirely within the internal affairs of a member state. it can thus be seen that this draft not only contravenes the principles of the u.n. charter, but runs diametrically counter to a correct solution of the cambodian question."

he said, "the 4th summit conference of non-aligned countries adopted a resolution condemning the united states for its aggression against cambodia and its support to the lon nol clique and expressing firm support to the royal government of national union of cambodia. this resolution gave expression to the just voice of the numerous non-aligned and third world countries and peoples. it is obvious, however, that the aforesaid draft resolution directly contravenes and violates the resolution adopted by the summit conference of non-aligned

countries. hence it is only natural that this draft resolution has been categorically rejected by the royal government of national union of cambodia and the numerous non-aligned and third world countries."

referring to the statement made by prince sihanouk on october 5 and that by deputy prime minister khieu samphan on november 6 this year to the effect that the r.g.n.u.c. refuses to hold talks with the traitorous lon nol clique, huang hua said, "the chinese government firmly supports this patriotic and just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia."

huang hua said, "it must be stressed here that the request made by the representative of thailand on november 21 on behalf of japan and other co-sponsors that their draft resolution be given priority in voting is utterly groundless. as is known to all, the draft resolution co-sponsored by algeria and thirtysix other countries was formally submitted at the 28th session of the general assembly and formally re-submitted on october 1 this year. it was only after all this that japan and other countries tabled their draft resolution on the question of cambodia on october 18 this year. according to both the rules of procedure of the general assembly and its practice, the draft resolution submitted by algeria and thirtysix other countries should be voted on first as a matter of course."

huang hua stated, "in the final analysis, cambodian affairs must be determined by the cambodian people themselves. the just cause of the cambodian people is bound to triumph. the lon nol traitorous clique will certainly be thrown into the dust bin of history by the people of cambodia and the rest of the world. this is a process which no one can block. we hope that all justice-upholding countries will join us in supporting the draft resolution co-sponsored by algeria, china and 35 other countries on the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the lon nol group from the seat they illegally occupy in the united nations and in all the organizations related to it, and in firmly opposing the draft resolution designed to further interfere in the internal affairs of cambodia through the instrumentality of the united nations, thus defeating all schemes aimed at further delaying the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations."

Proposed "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of of States" Discussed in UN Second Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 28, 1974)

the second committee (economy and finance) of the u.n. general assembly yesterday began to discuss the draft "charter of economic rights and duties of states".

chinese representative chaung yen expounded the principled stand of his delegation and refuted the soviet representative's unreasonable attacks.

chuang yen said: "the formulation of the charter is an important component of the struggle of the third world countries to safeguard their state sovereignty, control their national resources and develop their national economies. therefore, we have always actively supported the work in this respect."

he said: "however, the drafting of the charter is by no means all plain sailing. whence came the obstacles? one superpower stressed that the charter should 'reflect the true aspirations of all nations'. the other superpower has even kept on demanding that the charter should "unconditionally reflect the interests of all states'. to put it bluntly, they have been trying in a thousand and one ways to preserve their privileges and vested interests and to maintain the old international economic order based on exploitation, plunder and inequality. such an obdurate attitude on their part has raised numerous obstacles to the proper drafting of the charter."

as a result of the united struggle of the third world countries and the positive efforts made by some second world countries, he said, the draft now before us defines some fundamental principles dealing with international economic relationship as well as many substantive articles conducive to the safeguarding of state sovereignty and national rights and interests, which have reflected some of the legitimate demands of the developing countries. however, he added, it is necessary to point out that the draft also contains some compromising articles and a few articles which are irrational and even harmful to the establishment of a new international economic order. in fact, the co-sponsors still have differences on these articles, which should be amended or deleted after discussions.

chuang yen pointed out that the article which deals with disarmament should be deleted.

the talk by one superpower about the so-called "utilization of the funds saved from disarmament to provide assistance

to developing countries" is nothing but demagogic propaganda designed to deceive and lull the people of various countries to the benefit of its policies of aggression and expansion. the insertion of this provision into the serious document of the charter will only do harm to the charter itself. this, in effect, can only benefit the coverup of the reality of superpower arms expansion and war preparations and their contention for hegemony to the detriment of the people of the third world and other countries. at the 6th special session of the general assembly last april and the u.n. world food conference held in rome recently, the soviet representatives racked their brains to insert the above kind of article into the declarations and the programme of action of the conferences; but their schemes failed. on this question of principle still less should the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" yield to the demands of the soviet representative.

chuang yen pointed out what should also be deleted is the provision that "developing countries should, in their efforts to increase their over-all trade, give due attention to the possibility of expanding their trade with socialist countries, by granting to these countries conditions for trade not inferior to those granted normally to the developed market economy countries." the superpower which insists on the insertion of this article into the draft is restoring capitalism at home and pursuing aggressive and expansionist policies abroad and is socialism in words and imperialism in deeds. inheriting the mantle of old colonialism, this superpower asks the developing countries to grant it conditions for trade not inferior to those granted to the developed market economy countries. this is in essence a reproduction of the doctrine of "open door and equal opportunity for all" advocated by the up-coming imperialists in their contention with the old-line imperialists for spheres of influence. as a developing socialist country, china can in no way agree to the provision, he said. the chinese delegation, chuang yen said, holds that it is irrational to regard the most-favoured-nation treatment as a basis for trade. it is within the sovereign right of the states concerned whether or not to grant the most-favoured-nation treatment, which should be arranged through bilateral or multilateral agreements.

chuang yen pointed out that the chinese delegation holds that the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" is a serious document. the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of national scum imposed on the cambodian people by outside forces. its occupation of the seat of cambodia in u.n. is totally illegal. the traitorous lon nol clique has no

right whatsoever to be one of the cosponsors of the draft resolution on the charter.

after chuang yen's speech, the soviet representative made an unreasonable attack on the chinese delegate's principled stand and boasted without shame so-called soviet "aid" to developing countries. his assertions were sternly refuted by chinese representative chang hsien-wu.

Huang Hua's Speech on Question of Korea at UN First Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1974)

chinese representative huang hua made a speech this afternoon on the korean question at the first committee (politics and security) of the u.n. general assembly.

in his speech, huang hua first of all expressed warm welcome to the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by vice foreign minister li jong mok and firmly supported his speech.

huang hua pointed out that korea forms one nation and had long been a unified country "it is the strong desire and common aspiration of the entire korean people to eliminate the interference of outside forces and realize the reunification of their fatherland at an early date. all ideas and acts designed to perpetuate the division of korea have been, and will continue to be indignantly condemned and firmly rejected by the entire korean people," he said.

he said that the democratic people's republic of korea has put forward a series of positive and reasonable proposals for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. in particular, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by president kim il sung in may 1972 and the five-point proposition for the prevention of a national split and the realization of national reunification he put forth in june 1973 have pointed to the correct road for promoting the cause of korean reunification. the north and south of korea issued the north-south joint statement on july 4, 1972 affirming the aforesaid three principles. the issuance of the joint statement unequivocally shows that korea is an

integral whole, that the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea is the common desire of the entire korean people, and that the korean people will be able to solve the question of peaceful reunification through their own efforts provided that the interference by outside forces is terminated.

he pointed out: at its 28th session last year, the general assembly adopted a "consensus" on the korean question, affirming the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and deciding to dissolve the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". it was hoped that there would be further progress in the korean situation on the existing basis. regrettably, however, the south korean authorities have time and again trampled on the north-south joint statement as well as the spirit of the "consensus" of the 28th session of the general assembly and rejected all the reasonable proposals and suggestions put forward in the talks by the democratic people's republic of korea. in obstinate pursuance of the policy of creating "two koreas", a policy of national division, they clamour for a trial of "strength" and have been carrying out military provocations in continuous exacerbation of the relations between the north and south, thus bringing the talks between the north and the south to a stalemate.

he pointed out that the pak jung hi clique has dared to act so perversely mainly because it has obtained the support and connivance of the united states. it is a well-known fact that south korea has all along been under the military, political and economic control of the united states. it is evident that the long term stationing of u.s. troops in south korea and its interference in korea's internal affairs constitute the principal obstacle to the korean people's realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is imperative to eliminate outside interference and have all u.s. troops withdrawn from south korea. this is a decision which the current session should take as a follow-up of the decision adopted at the 28th session to affirm the principles of peaceful reunification of korea and dissolve the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea".

huang hua said: the item and the related draft resolution proposed by algeria and thirty-seven other countries on the "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations" not only reflect the strong desire

and legitimate demand of the korean people but are in full conformity with the north-south joint statement and the spirit of the "consensus" on the korean question adopted at the 28th session. their draft resolution is entirely correct and most reasonable. it has not only set forth the correct principles for a solution, but has also proposed the specific and reasonable way to achieve it.

he pointed out that after algeria and other co-sponsors requested the consideration of the item at the current session of the general assembly, the united states and others hastily proposed a separate item and a related draft resolution. the purpose of that draft is to delay a settlement of the korean question and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the united states argues that its troops in south korea "have not interfered in the internal affairs of the host country". how can this argument convince anyone? evidently, such an argument is utterly untenable.

huang hua said: recently the united states has openly declared that only a few hundred out of its tens of thousands of troops in south korea belong to the "u.n. command", while the rest are not under the "u.n. command". who does not know that the u.s. troops invaded korea under the flag of the united nations at the outset? over the past two decades and more, it has never dropped that u.n. flag. and now all of a sudden it invokes the bilateral "u.s.-rok treaty", asserting that the tens of thousands of u.s. troops do not belong to the so-called "u.n. command" and are not u.n. troops in the first place. there are two labels, but no matter how it changes the label, from one to the other, its purpose remains the same, that is, to prolong its stay in korea, continue its interference in the internal affairs of korea and perpetuate the division of that country.

huang hua pointed out: the united states alleges that its troops in south korea are to "maintain peace and security on the korean peninsula". this is an even more glaring reversal of the truth. only the complete elimination of outside interference and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south korea will facilitate further quest for peace and stability and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the north and south of korea on the basis of the three principles of peaceful reunification.

huang hua said, "the united states and others have also tried to camouflage their delay in the troop withdrawal under the pretext of defending the korean armistice agreement. this is also most absurd. article 60 of the armistice agreement provides that within three months after the armistice agreement

is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the korean question, etc. if the provisions of the armistice agreement had been implemented, would not the questions have long been settled? yet, owing to the obstruction of the united states and the south korean authorities, the 1954 geneva conference failed to yield any result. in such circumstances, in order to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, the chinese people's volunteers were completely, unilaterally and unconditionally withdrawn from korea in 1958. however, the u.s. troops have all along refused to leave south korea. it can thus be seen that while paying lip service to the defence of the armistice agreement, the united states has in fact flagrantly violated the agreement."

huang hua said, "the united states and other co-sponsors have also proposed that the security council consider the 'future of the united nations command'. as is known to all, like the 'uncurk' which was dissolved by the decision of the 28th session of the general assembly, the so-called 'united nations command' in south korea is nothing but a product of the u.s. aggression against korea committed under the signboard of the united nations in 1950. the earlier 'resolutions' of the security council on the korean question were in violation of the u.n. charter principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any state and were adopted under the manipulation of the united states at a time when a permanent member of the security council, the people's republic of china, was deprived of its lawful rights in the united nations, and are therefore entirely illegal and null and void. and now some people have reverted to these illegal resolutions with a request to refer the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops under the u.n. flag to the security council. is this not an attempt to resurrect those illegal resolutions and to press for their recognition by the overwhelming majority of member states which opposed or had nothing to do with those illegal resolutions, and is this not an attempt to delay indefinitely the withdrawal of foreign troops from south korea with the help of the veto power? the chinese delegation will firmly oppose such a proposal. we believe that it will not be permitted by any justice-upholding countries either."

the chinese representative expressed the hope that the current session of the general assembly, upholding the principles of the charter and the provision of the consensus of the 28th session, will

adopt the 38-nation draft resolution in an effort to relax the tension on the korean peninsula, eliminate foreign interference and aggression and support the burning desire of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the assembly, he said, should firmly reject the draft resolution co-sponsored by the united states and others, which is designed to give an excuse for the continued interference in the internal affairs of korea by foreign forces, for the perpetual division of korea and for the preservation of imperialist rule in south korea. the chinese people, he pointed out, have always firmly supported the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the series of reasonable proposals put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea to that end. we are convinced that with the support of all the justice-upholding countries throughout the world, the korean people will certainly surmount all obstacles to realize their just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

UN Committee Adopts Draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 7, 1974)

the u.n. general assembly's second committee yesterday adopted a draft "charter of economic rights and duties of states" submitted by the 77-nation group with mexico as the first sponsor.

the vote was 115-6, with 10 abstentions. china voted in favour. the united states and britain voted against it.

the draft was voted article by article before the final vote was taken. china and albania had reservations on certain articles and voted against article 15.

chinese representative chang hsien-wu, in a statement before the final vote, noted that the draft reflects "certain legitimate demands of the third world countries to safeguard their state sovereignty, protect and develop their national economy and sets forth many substantive articles as well as a number of principles guiding international

economic relationship which are of concern to all. many articles in the draft have been formulated after repeated discussions and consultations among the drafting countries. for instance, the draft charter provides: respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, no attempt to seek hegemony and spheres of influence, the strengthening of economic independence of the developing countries, and the right of the developing countries to exercise permament sovereignty over their natural resources, etc. they are the result of the joint efforts of many developing countries and some second world countries."

nevertheless, he pointed out, "the draft still contains a few irrational and even harmful articles. it is our hope that through practice these harmful things will be eliminated from the charter in the course of its further revision in the future."

chang hsien-wu referred in particular to article 15, saying the chinese delegation "is opposed to the insertion of article 15 on 'disarmament' into the charter of economic rights and duties of states."

the so-called "utilization of the funds saved from disarmament to provide assistance to developing countries" has long become a laughing-stock of the past, he declared. the superpower with the label of "socialism" has been hawking this rubbish everywhere for more than a decade. however, the arms race between the superpowers has never stopped. the superpowers are engaged in wild arms expansion and war preparations under the smokescreen of "disarmament" and are carrying out wanton plunder under the signboard of "aid". this has already become a fact known to all. particularly, that superpower which styles itself "a natural ally" of the third world countries has been talking about "utilization of funds saved from disarmament to provide assistance to developing countries" while actively engaged in munition deals to grab super-profits. "the inclusion of such a most harmful article on 'disarmament' into the economic charter greatly damages the seriousness of the charter", he stated.

chang hsien-wu went on to explain china's principled stand on the draft articles on "peaceful coexistence", "interdependence" and most-favoured-nation treatment. he declared, "we are firmly opposed to a superpower pursuing the policies of aggression and expansion, infringing upon the sovereignty of other countries, interfering in their internal affairs and contending for world hegemony with the other superpower under the smokescreen of what it calls 'peaceful coexistence'. we hold that the five principles of peaceful coexistence are closely interrelated and inseparable."

the expression "interdependence", he continued, "not only fails to give a correct picture of the actual situation of the international economic relationship, but also covers up the relationship between the exploiters and the exploited to the detriment of the third world countries' just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

the chinese representative stated that since explicit reference is made in article 4 to the effect that every state has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic cooperation irrespective of any differences in political, economic and social system, there is no need in article 20 to make a separate mention of "trade with socialist countries". furthermore, that superpower which arbitrarily insists on the in insertion of article 20 into the charter has long become what lenin called "socialism in words and imperialism in deeds".

referring to the provision of most-favoured-nation treatment in article 26, he said, "it is within the sovereign right of the states concerned whether or not to grant the most-favoured-nation treatment, which should be arranged through bilateral and multilateral agreements by the countries concerned after consultations. the chinese delegation cannot accept the present wording of article 26."

chang hsien-wu declared, "china will never trade in principles. china has always stood together with other countries of the third world and will join them in fighting for the establishment of a new international economic relationship and in defending the just cause of the developing countries."

albanian representative bashkim pitarka said, "generally speaking, the draft reflects the struggle being waged by the developing countries against the policy of exploitation and plunder pursued by the imperialist powers and their monopoly capital. it also reflects the inspiring struggles of these countries against colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression and hegemonism."

there is no need at all to include article 15 in the charter, he pointed out. "the social-imperialist thesis of disarmament, which the soviet union has been insisting in every possible way to insert in every document or resolution at international conferences, is nothing new, but part and parcel of the old campaign of demagogy and propaganada work of this superpower on disarmament," he declared.

edmond cakpo, representative of dahomey, a co-sponsor of the draft charter, stated in favour of the deletion of article 15 from the charter. many other representatives

took the same stand, including some of the co-sponsor nations.

the representative of libya stated after the voting that libya was not satisfied with article 15, though it had voted in favour of its inclusion. only the superpowers should commit themselves to disarmament. it is unfair to state in the article "all states have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control," he declared.

US Railroads Its Draft Resolution on Korean Question Through UN First Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 9, 1974)

a draft resolution on the korean question sponsored by the united states and others was railroaded through the u.n. first committee this afternoon. this was brought about through procedural manoeuvres of the u.s. and a handful of its followers and after hectic lobbying. the admended resolution makes no mention of withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations. it also refers the question of the dissolution of "the u.n. command" for consideration by the security council. this further reveals the u.s. scheme to station its troops in south korea permanently and to continue its interference in korea's internal affairs and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of korea.

the amended resolution sponsored by the u.s. and others was passed by 61 in favor (u.s. and others), 42 against (albania, algeria, china and others), with 32 abstentions.

when the draft resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations put forward by algeria and other countries was put to vote, the result was 48 (including albania, algeria and china) in favour, 48 (including the united states) against, with 38 abstentions. the chairman of the first committee announced that as a result of the tied vote, the draft resolution was not adopted.

at the meeting this afternoon, the representatives of algeria, sri lanka and cuba pointed out that the meeting should give priority to the draft resolution put forward by algeria and other countries because it had been proposed first. however, due to the political pressure exerted by the united states and its followers and their procedural manoeuvres, the committee put to vote first the draft resolution which had been proposed later.

before the draft resolution put forward by the united states and other countries was put to vote, representatives of a number of countries made explanatory statements on their voting.

representative of kuwait abdalla yaccoub bishara said that the stationing of foreign troops in south korea under the u.n. flag is illegal. kuwait is opposed to interference in korea's internal affairs and to the stationing of foreign troops in south korea. therefore, kuwait would vote against the draft resolution, he said.

in his statement, chinese representative huang hua pointed out that the feature of the amended draft resolution sponsored by the u.s. and others was that it made no mention of the question of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops under the flag of the united nations while insisting on referring the question of the dissolution of the "u.n. command" for consideration by the security council.

huang hua said, "as we have pointed out, the earlier 'resolutions' of the security council on the korean question were adopted under the manipulation of the united states in the abnormal circumstances in which the people's republic of china, a permanent member of the council, was deprived of her lawful rights in the united nations. these 'resolutions' were in complete violation of the u.n. charter principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any state, and therefore they are utterly illegal and null and void."
"now, as the people of the world are demanding ever more strongly the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea, the united states, compelled by the circumstances, has again invoked the security council as the last hurdle, in an attempt to retain the u.s. troops in south korea for continued interference in korea's internal affairs and for obstruction of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea with the help of the veto power in the security council. this is of course absolutely impermissible."

huang hua refuted the allegation of the spokesman of the u.s. mission that there are only a hundred or a hundred odd people under the "u.n. command." he pointed out, "paragraph 13 of the korean armistice agreement signed by the united states on behalf of the

u.n. command as one of the belligerent parties stipulates explicitly 'cease the introduction into korea of reinforcing military personnel'. if the u.s. troops in south korea are not u.n. troops, then where have the u.s. troops come from? you have asserted that they were sent in pursuance of the bilateral agreement between the united states and south korea. if this is the case, how would you treat the provisions of paragraph 13 of the armistice agreement?"

huang hua said, "what we are hearing now is sheer quibbling, and shameless quibbling. its purpose is to perpetuate the stay of the u.s. troops in south korea, continue the obstruction of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and the division of korea."

huang hua said that the chinese delegation would vote against the amended draft resolution submitted by the united states and others.

after the voting, chinese representative huang hua spoke again. he said: "china adheres to principles. we will never barter away principles." china firmly maintains that the "u.n. command" must be dissolved and that the u.s. troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations must be withdrawn. no matter what procedural manoeuvres they may resort to, they can never prevent the inevitable result of the advance of history, he said.

chairman of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea li jong mok made a statement after the vote. he said: "the first committee of the 29th session of the united nations general assembly has just passed an unwarranted decision which runs counter to the desire of the entire korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. this 'decision' is, in fact, aimed at continuously keeping the united states troops in south korea under the signboard of the 'united nations forces'. the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea resolutely opposes and rejects this unwarranted decision."

"at this committee," he added, "the representatives of many countries strongly demanded the withdrawal of the united states troops which, by occupying south korea, impose on the korean people the sufferings of national division. they demanded that the korean question be left to the korean people themselves. this notwithstanding, the united states has persistently machinated to have its unwarranted draft resolution which pursues permanent occupation of south korea by the united states troops adopted in disregard of the will of many countries. this has only revealed more clearly its aggressive nature."

he pointed out that the conduct of the south korean "representative" "is no more than another revelation of the traitorous acts of the present south korean authorities which are trying to perpetuate the division of the country by clinging to the outside forces. the south korean authorities will certainly be punished sternly by the people for their treason and betrayal."

"the whole course of the discussion on the question of korea has clearly demonstrated that the ranks of the countries which support the just struggle of the korean people for the withdrawal of the united states troops from south korea and for the attainment of independent and peaceful reunification of the country have been expanded and strengthened beyond comparison," he said. "the result of the vote on the draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations has proved a political victory for us," he noted.

"those countries which have supported and sympathized with us are all new emerging forces which represent the future and, accordingly, those forces are unlimited in strength and no force can check their dynamic forward movement," he stressed.

"as long as the united states troops continue their occupation of south korea, we will fight to the end for the withdrawal of these troops. the korean people will certainly compel the united states troops occupying south korea to withdraw and will achieve without fail the reunification and independence of the country under the support and encouragement of the peoples of the world who love peace and justice, although great difficulties still lie in the way to the reunification of the country," he said.

UN 6th Committee Concludes Debate on Review of UN Charter

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 10, 1974)

the 6th committee of the u.n. general assembly concluded its debate yesterday on the question concerning the review of the u.n. charter. it adopted a resolution deciding to establish a 32-member ad hoc committee on the question to consider specifically various governments' observations and suggestions for enhancing the ability and function of the united nations.

the draft resolution submitted by algeria, argentina, the philippines and 30 other countries was adopted by a vote of 77 in favour. china voted for the resolution and the soviet union, the united states and some other countries voted against it. the adoption of the draft resolution is a big defeat for the two superpowers, especially soviet social-imperialism, which had been attempting to obstruct the review of the u.n. charter so as to control and manipulate the u.n. affairs.

in recent years, numerous small and medium-sized countries had strongly voiced their just demand that in international relations and at international conferences, all states should enjoy equal status and equal rights, and this should be fully reflected in the u.n. charter. this just demand, however, had been rejected by the two superpowers, especially the soviet union.

from the very beginning of the current u.n. general assembly session the soviet delegation had attempted to delete the item from the agenda. after this attempt was defeated, the soviet delegation put forth a draft resolution on the eve of the debate, alleging that "at the present time it would be inadvisable to take any step directed towards the review of the charter of the united nations". soviet representative malik openly accused those small and medium-sized countries favouring the review of the charter of "destroying the very basis of the existence of the united nations". he even went so far as to openly vilify these countries as "reactionary forces" and malignantly attack china which favours the review of the charter. this truculent and arbitrary attitude made the small and medium-sized countries see more clearly the ugly features of soviet hegemonism, roused their indignation and strengthened their conviction in the need for a review of the charter. and the sponsors of the draft resolution rapidly increased from 16 to 33 countries.

during the debate, representatives of many countries exposed the two superpowers' sinister motives in opposing a review of the charter. they strongly demanded a review of the charter, to meet the needs of the times.

kenyan representative pointed out that the real cause for to oppose a review was the fear that they might lose the privilege of enjoying the veto power.

representative of the philippines said that there were those who would prefer to see the united nations static as the private preserve of a few countries. this must not be allowed to happen, he said.

there had been great changes since 1945 when the u.n. was founded, he stated. to resist a review of the charter would be a denial of the rights of the majority of the members who joined the organization after 1945, he declared.

algerian representative said that in view of many weaknesses in the charter, it would be a good idea to start a study of the charter and bring it up to date, he said.

representative of sierra leone noted that certain delegations felt that there was no need for a review of the charter only because the charter satisfied their purpose.

representatives of zaire, brazil, indonesia and jamaica all favoured a review of the u.n. charter.

in his statement chinese representative an chih-yuan reiterated the principled position of the chinese government on the review of the u.n. charter. he said, "the affairs of the united nations should be managed jointly by all member states of the united nations. we are resolutely opposed to its being controlled and manipulated by one or two superpowers. in international relations and at international conferences, all states should enjoy equal status and equal rights. this is a common demand of the numerous small and medium-sized countries, which should be fully reflected in the charter of the united nations. the chinese government and people support their just position and their reasonable views on the review of the charter. this principled stand of ours is firm and unshakable."

he pointed out that there were still some people in the united nations who were pursuing hegemonic policies. these people were mortally afraid of changing the irrational and out-moded provisions and the loss of their privileged status. this unraveled the mystery

of their obstinate opposition to the review of the charter.

the chinese representative also refuted the soviet delegate's slander against the small and medium sized countries and china favouring the review of the charter. he solemnly pointed out that the soviet delegation was very afraid of reviewing the u.n. charter because it attempted to continue to push its policies of big power chauvinism and big power hegemonism.

facing an extreme isolation at the meeting the soviet delegation had to withdraw just before the voting its draft resolution which had the support of only the united states and a few others.

US Slander Against Third World Refuted in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 13, 1974)

representatives of many third world countries have sternly refuted the u.s. representative's slander and attack against the third world countries when the question on "strengthening of the role of the united nations" was discussed at plenary meetings of the u.n. general assembly in the past few days.

at the morning meeting of december 6, the first day of discussion, u.s. representative john scali expressed dissatisfaction with a number of important resolutions adopted at the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly last spring and at the current session, which reflect the correct and reasonable demands of the third world. he slandered and attacked the third world countries which are playing an increasingly important role in the united nations. he alleged that there is a "growing tendency of this organization to adopt one-sided, unrealistic resolutions that cannot be implemented". the tendency "has become today a clear and present danger" and destroyed the authority of the united nations, he added. he blatantly asserted that the u.n. members "are not equal in size, in population, or in wealth. they have different capabilities, and therefore, different responsibilities"; whereas a majority in the organization (the numerous third world countries) "forgets that responsibility must bear a reasonable relationship to capability and to authority" and "it is the united nations itself which suffers most". he declared that "when the rule of the majority becomes the tyranny of the majority,

the minority will cease to respect or obey it" and that the u.s. support for the u.n. "is eroding".

the u.s. representative's statement aroused indignation among the representatives of many countries. on the afternoon of december 6, the algerian representative proposed to adjourn the discussion so as to give representatives of various countries time to prepare their full replies to the statement.

when the discussion was resumed on the morning of december 11, representatives of many countries delivered speeches on the same and following day, completely refuting the absurd statement of the u.s. representative.

repudiating the u.s. slander, algerian representative abdellatif rahal said that though the majority in the u.n. is composed of underdeveloped and less powerful countries, "this will not reduce in the least its moral authority; one can even say that it is in this that the moral authority resides".

the world has changed, he said, and these changes "must be accepted". the united nations of 1945 was not the same as the one of today. in a changing world, this organization had to change, too, he said, and its leaders had to encourage a change, not try to hold it back. this, he said, is the way to strengthen the united nations.

chinese representative huang hua said: the u.s. representative hurled most unjustified accusations at the just actions taken by the third world countries at the 6th special session of the general assembly and the current session of the general assembly. it is entirely proper for the representatives of third world countries to give a well-founded and forceful rebuttal to those accusations.

he said: a great number of small and poor countries which were looked down upon in the past have now united themselves to challenge the arbitrary and truculent conduct of the one or two superpowers in the united nations and have started to break the situation in which the superpowers could manipulate the united nations in wilful violation of the u.n. charter. this is by no means a "dangerous" trend, but instead a most healthy trend in current international affairs and within the united nations.

huang hua continued: the representative of one superpower has asserted that in the united nations "the rule of the majority" has become "the tyranny of the majority" and that the united nations should "weld and reflect the views of all" member states. playing the same tune on a different instrument, the other superpower chanted at the 6th special session of the general

assembly this year that "the interests of all states must be taken into consideration", trying thereby to blackmail others. no one will forget that over a long period, the one or two superpowers manipulated the united nations to impose their will on others and did many evils by usurping the name of the united nations. talking about tyranny, was this not precisely the tyranny of the minority, that is, the one or two superpowers, over the majority? to put it bluntly, their true intent is none other than to continue to preserve the superpower manipulation and privileged status in the united nations. this is the "tyranny of the minority" in the true sense of the term. the talk about "taking the interests of all states into consideration" as trumpeted by the other superpower is even more deceptive. when these words are checked against the facts about that superpower's vigorous opposition to the proposal on the "establishment of a new international economic order" at the 6th special session of the general assembly, its adamant position of maritime hegemonism at the conference on the law of the sea and its obdurate opposition to the just demand of the numerous third world countries for a review of the u.n. charter, does it not fully show that it wants to preserve its own hegemonic interests and privileged status in international affairs and within the united nations at the expense of the national interests of the numerous third world countries?

huang hua said, "the superpowers have also asserted that the member states of the united nations have different status and capabilities in international affairs, and, therefore, different responsibilities. one may ask: is this not an open advocacy of superpower privileges and big power hegemonism and the power politics of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor?"

he stated, "we have consistently held that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the affairs of any country should be managed by the people of the country concerned; world affairs should be managed by all countries; the affairs of the united nations should be managed jointly by all the member states of the organization; and the one or two superpowers must not be allowed to manipulate international affairs and the united nations in a wilful and arbitrary way."

albanian representative rako naco said that the united states and the soviet union tried to make use of the united nations to continue their imperialist talks, bargaining and schemes detrimental to the peoples. he said, "it is very clear to all how the two superpowers make member states face fait accompli after they have

reached secret agreement which is the result of their counter-revolutionary collusion detrimental to the interests and sovereignty of the peoples." this can be seen from the agreement they reached on the middle east ceasefire last year, he noted.

now, he said, the united states and the soviet union can no longer impose dictates on the u.n. as before. "the number of new states which join our organization has augmented year by year. the member states are awakening daily. they have strengthened their struggle for the realization of their legitimate national aspirations and made more efforts to oppose the activities of the two superpowers," he stated.

representative of dahomey tiamiou adjobade said, "the qualification of a u.n. member does not depend on its population, or on its wealth."

he stressed, "to strengthen the role of the united nations, we should free this organization from all kinds of hegemony, no matter where it comes from, the west, the east or anywhere else. the superpowers should understand that, just as they have their interests, so do the small and medium countries. and their interests should not be neglected. so the developing countries cannot, and should not, sacrifice their interests and take into consideration the will of the big powers because of their special responsibilities accorded by the u.n. charter."

representative of democratic yemen abdalla s. ashtal said, "the majority of yesteryears was benevolent because the united states endorsed it, but today's majority is tyranical", and this is the logic of the united states exclamation

he pointed out that two factors seemed to have prompted the barrage of statements by the united states against the majority member states. the first is the outcome of the sixth special session which is favourable to the third world countries. the second is the adoption of resolutions concerning palestine and rejecting south africa.

h.s. amerasinghe, representative of sri lanka, pointed out that it would be clear who is engaged in "tyranny of the majority", if only one is to examine the record of the united nations during the first 25 years of its existence. it is precisely those who, today, participated in assaults on the non-aligned countries and on the group of 77, and in the past, manipulated the majority to prevent the restoration of the lawful rights to the people's republic of china and kept off the voice of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those who spoke at sessions in the past two days were the representatives of madagascar, guinea, yugoslavia, the congo, kuwait, syria, mexico, egypt, venezuela and ecuador. they all refuted the assertion of the u.s. representative.

a resolution was adopted yesterday evening to continue the debate on this item at the 30th session of the general assembly.

Lon Nol Puppet Clique Denounced in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 16, 1974)

the lon nol puppet clique cannot represent the cambodian people and its usurpation of cambodia's seat in the united nations was utterly illegal, noted the representatives of syria, senegal, albania and china at the u.n. general assembly today. they urged that the socalled credentials of the clique be rejected.

when the general assembly discussed the report on the credentials of representatives to the current session, the syrian representative proposed an amendment to the report of the credentials committee, requesting that the credentials of the representatives of the socalled "khmer republic" be rejected. he pointed out that the puppet regime imposed on cambodia by foreign interventionists was opposed by the cambodian people. the legal government led by prince norodom sihanouk had been carrying on the struggle, he added. the lon nol clique, he stressed, could not represent the cambodian people in the united nations.

the albanian representative declared his full support for the amendment. he said that the royal government of national union of cambodia led by prince sihanouk enjoyed powerful support from many countries. only that government had all the necessary attributes to represent cambodia in the united nations, he added.

u.s. imperialists, he said, had persistently impeded the restoration of the legitimate rights of the royal government. it was trying to prolong the life of its puppets in phnom penh. the soviet social-imperialists, he noted, also maintained relations with the lon nol clique. the just struggle of the cambodian people had, however, won the multilateral support of the peoples of the world, he stated.

the usurpation of the seat of the royal government in the united nations constituted a flagrant violation of the charter, the "representative" of the lon nol clique should be expelled from the united nations, he added.

representatives of senegal and china also expressed their supports for the syrian amendment.

chinese representative huang hua stated in his speech that "the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk and with prince penn nouth as the prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as the deputy prime minister, is the sole lawful government of cambodia and the authentic representative of the cambodian nation and people. it has obtained firm support from the broad masses of the cambodian people at home and extensive international recognition. whether at home or abroad, the royal government of national union of cambodia enjoys high prestige. the traitorous lon nol clique is the scum of the cambodian nation, a puppet fostered solely by the united states and imposed on the cambodian people. under the telling blows of the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation, the lon nol clique can only entrench itself in phnom penh and a few isolated strongholds, eking out a precarious existence through total reliance on massive u.s. military and economic aid. evidently, it is utterly illegal for this puppet clique to usurp cambodia's seat in the united nations, and the credentials issued by this clique are null and void."

huang hua said, "the essence of the cambodian question lies in a superpower's wanton subversion and aggression against a third world country which pursued a policy of non-alignment and its illegal deprivation of the rights of the lawful government of this country in the united nations. the current session of the general assembly should have upheld justice and adopted the draft resolution submitted by algeria and thirtysix other countries, restoring to the royal government of national union of cambodia its lawful rights in the united nations and immediately expelling the lon nol clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. however, the obstruction and sabotage by a superpower have prevented this just draft resolution from being voted upon. instead, a draft resolution master-minded by the united states was adopted by the general assembly by a slim margin of two votes, thus obstructing the restoration of the cambodian people's lawful rights in the united nations and permitting the traitorous lon nol clique to hang on in the united nations. it is designed to interfere in the internal affairs of cambodia through the instrumentality of the united nations and to force the royal government of

national union of cambodia to enter into the so-called negotiations with the imperialist puppet, thereby legalizing the u.s. aggression and intervention against cambodia. this runs diametrically counter to the will of the cambodian people and the principles of the u.n. charter. the cambodian head of state, prince norodom sihanouk, issued a statement on november 28, strongly condemning and solemnly rejecting the so-called resolution manufactured and forced through at the general assembly by the united states single-handed. he categorically refused to enter into the so-called negotiations with the lon nol clique and solemnly declared that the cambodian people would persevere in protracted armed struggle and would never accept a "pax americana". the aforesaid just position of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the determination of the cambodian people to carry on the fight have won the firm support of the numerous third world countries. this has declared the bankruptcy of the resolution concocted single-handed by the united states. the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations will surely be restored, and the traitorous lon nol puppet clique is bound to be expelled from the united nations."

the syrian amendment was rejected by a vote of 53 in favour to 61 against, with 19 abstentions.

Resolution on Decolonization Adopted at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 16, 1974)

the united nations general assembly adopted a resolution today, reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal. it urges various states to provide moral and material assistance to all peoples under colonial and alien domination who are struggling for freedom and independence, in particular to the national liberation movements of the territories in africa.

the resolution condemns the colonialist and racist repression of millions of africans in namibia by the south african regime and in zimbabwe by the illegal racist rhodesian minority regime. it urges all states to withhold or continue to withhold

assistance of any kind from these two regimes until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

it also calls upon the colonial powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

the resolution was adopted by a vote of 118 in favour, none against with 10 abstentions. china voted for the resolution.

during the debate on the items of decolonization, representatives of many third world countries strongly denounced imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

the tanzanian representative said that the momentum for decolonization must be intensified, the pressure on colonial powers and racist regimes must be continued and the colonial peoples must receive all necessary support in their struggle.

the representative of kuwait said kuwait disagreed with the idea that emancipation could be achieved through peaceful means. the colonialists never offer independence "on a golden platter to the oppressed" and the correct route is armed resistance, he said.

the albanian representative denounced the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists for threatening the freedom of the peoples. they hawked "detente" in an effort to weaken the liberation movements and maintain the subjugation of the peoples, he pointed out. more and more countries have stood up to oppose oppression, blackmail and hegemonism of the two superpowers, he said. they sought to safeguard their rights and natural resources, and did not want to be attached economically to the superpowers, he noted.

the representative of sierra leone stated that the irreversible process of decolonization must not be allowed to slow down as there were still many areas of concern.

pakistani representative said that it was incumbent on member states to give full moral and practical assistance to decolonization.

when talking on the rapid and vigorous development of the revolutionary situation in south africa, chinese representative chuang yen pointed to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of racists and colonialists. he said, "historical experience shows that the struggle for national liberation is an acute and complex

one. it will invariably encounter obstruction and sabotage on the part of imperialism and colonialism. under all circumstances it is imperative for the revolutionary people to use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, use revolutionary arms to combat the counter-revolutionary arms and maintain high revolutionary vigilance to see through and frustrate all the enemies' plots and intrigues. historical experience also shows that colonialism will never step down readily from the stage of history. if you do not hit it, it will not fall."

chuang yen stated, "in the final analysis, armed struggle is the most essential form of struggle to win national liberation, but it does not preclude necessary negotiations under favourable conditions. sometimes, going to negotiations is tit-for-tat- and sometimes, not going to negotiations is also tit-for-tat. even in negotiations one must base himself on fighting. in the course of negotiations, the fundamental interests of the people must be protected. the armed forces of the people must be strengthened, and not weakened."

he said, "it should be pointed out in particular that in order to replace old colonialism and to contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers are resorting to every possible means, including the hard and soft tactics of threats and blandishments to beguile, suppress, infiltrate into and disintegrate the national liberation movements." "over a long period, one superpower has employed all means, including the use of veto in the security council, to support the colonialist rule and racist regimes in southern africa." "the other superpower, flaunting the banner of anti-colonialism, is engaged in sabotage activities against the national liberation movement. it interferes in the internal affairs of the liberation movement, incites dissension and disrupts unity. it constantly spreads fallacious allegations to benumb the fighting will of the people and facilitiate the pursuance of its hegemonic policies." he stressed the need to maintain high vigilance against superpowers' schemes.

chuang yen stated that "sharing the sufferings of the colonial peoples, the chinese people were subjected to imperialist and colonialist aggression, oppression and plunder over a long period. the chinese people are deeply sympathetic with the colonial peoples still under imperialist and colonialist oppression and enslavement, and we regard it as our internationalist duty to support and assist the liberation struggles of all the oppressed nations and peoples. the chinese government and people will, as always, continue to give firm support to the just struggles of the colonial peoples in africa and other parts of the world for independence and national liberation."

Huang Hua's Speech on Korean Question at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 17, 1974)

at today's plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly, chinese representative huang hua once again pointed out that the draft resolution tabled by the united states and others on korea is designed to provide the united states with an excuse to continue u.s. interference in korea's internal affairs, perpetuate the division of korea and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of korea.

he said, "the prolonged stationing of u.s. troops in south korea and the u.s. interference in korea's internal affairs present the main obstacle to the korean people's realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. in order to facilitate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is imperative to eliminate the interference by outside force and have all the u.s. troops withdrawn from south korea. this is the key to the solution of the korean question as well as the only correct road to the elimination of tension in the korean peninsula."

he pointed out that during the debate on the korean question in the first committee of the current session of the general assembly, chairman of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea li jung mok and the representatives of many third world countries, presenting the facts and reasoned arguments and speaking out for justice, put forward a series of correct and reasonable proposals for the solution of the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. they also fully exposed the facts about the u.s. interference in korea's internal affairs and its attempt at the perpetual division of korea through persistent usurpation of the name of the united nations. this debate has played a very useful role of educating the world people, and from a political and moral point of view, it is an important victory for the people of korea and the rest of the world.

the chinese representative noted, "the so-called draft resolution tabled by the united states and others is solely designed to provide the united states with an excuse for usurping the name of the united nations to continue its interference in korea's internal affairs and maintain the neo-colonialist rule of outside force in south korea. its purpose is to delay a settlement of the korean question, perpetuate the division of korea and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. what is more, it attempts to re-impose on the membership of the united nations the illegal security council resolutions which are opposed by, or have nothing

to do with, many u.n. member states. this draft is in itself completely contradictory to the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter and against the will of the entire korean people and the people of the rest of the world. naturally, it is absolutely unacceptable to the korean people and all the justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world and is, therefore, null and void. it stands to reason that the chinese delegation and many other delegations have rejected this so-called draft resolution imposed on the united nations by a superpower."

he pointed out, the united states and others have resorted to such despicable means as the exertion of pressure and barely managed by a tie vote at the first committee to prevent the adoption of the draft resolution tabled by algeria and 39 other countries. this also shows that they have a guilty consicence and are devoid of any reasoned argument and that the truth and justice are not on their side. in delaying a settlement of this question, the united states will only land itself in greater passivity and isolation.

in conclusion, he said, "the chinese people will unswervingly stand on the side of the korean people, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and support them in their just struggle. we are deeply convinced that with the support of the people throughout the world, the entire korean people will surely eliminate the aggression and interference of outside forces and win the final victory of reunifying their fatherland."

the united states forced the adoption of the draft resolution on korea it tabled together with some other countries at today's plenary meeting. 43 countries including albania, algeria and china voted against.

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution on Namibia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 17, 1974)

the u.n. security council adopted a resolution on the question of namibia today, demanding that the reactionary south african regime withdraw its illegal occupation of namibia and transfer power to the namibian people. it also demands that the south african authorities release all namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained.

it also calls upon the authorities to abolish the application in namibia of all the laws of racial discrimination and political repression and accord to all namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest or any kind of imprisonment.

president of the u.n. council for namibia rashleigh esmond jackson pointed out in his speech that the record of south africa's treatment of the people of namibia for over 50 years was nothing short of what could be aptly called "white-mail". the liberation movements, fired by the justice of their cause and encouraged by the support from people the world over, have intensified their struggle for freedom, he noted.

chairman of the u.n. special committee against apartheid edwin o. ogbu said that the continued presence of the south african regime in namibia was illegal, it must withdraw from namibia immediately and thus put an end to its illegal occupation of the territory, he added. the right of the people of namibia to self-determination and independence was inalienable and imprescriptible, he stressed.

speaking on behalf of the arab group, mohamed saleh zaimi said that there had been an escalation of terror and repression by the south african regime. the arab people have expressed their full support to the namibian people in their just struggle against the south african authorities' repression and exploitation, he said.

in his statement chinese representative chuang yen pointed out that the south african racist regime, under the impact of the rapidly developing revolutionary situation in southern africa, resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual policies of repression and deception in an attempt to extricate itself from isolation and to preserve its illegal rule in namibia.

numerous facts prove that the south african authorities attempted to divide namibia and eventually annex it, he stated.

chuang yen pointed out that the reason the south african racist regime has thus far persistently refused to recognize the correct u.n. resolutions on the namibian question is that it has the all-out support of imperialism. in order to strangle the national liberation movements and preserve its enormous economic and political interests in southern africa, imperialism has tried by all means to sustain the fascist rule of the south african authorities. herein lies an important reason why the namibian question has remained unsettled.

he said: "the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the namibian people. we maintain that the south african authorities must put an immediate end to their illegal occupation of namibia, withdraw all their military and police forces as well as their administration from namibia and let the u.n. council for namibia take over and prepare for the independence of namibia. the national unity and territorial integrity of namibia must be guaranteed against sabotage by the south african authorities. the south african authorities must immediately repeal their barbarous measures of infringing on the political and basic human rights of the namibian people and release at once all the detained political prisoners."

representatives from upper volta, s.w.a.p.o., cameroons, mauritania, somalia, kenya, and iraq also spoke at the meeting, all expressing support for the nambian people's struggle and condemnation of the south african racist regime.

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